The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873. NUMBER 365.

MUSICAL.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS!

NEW STYLES! NEW CATALOGUE! NEW PRICES!

Organs now in store. All orders from dealers filled with dispatch. Also Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos for rent or sale.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Cor. State and Adams-sts.

100 CHICKERING PIANOS

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK.

All have the new double bearing agraffe recently patented by Chickering & Sons, which is considered the most valuable improvement ever introduced in a Piano. Call and see them at

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

Cor. Dearborn and Van Buren-sts.

FINANCIAL.

P. B. WESTFALL, Pres't. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS', & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business 1862.

75 South Clark-st., Chicago,

Opposite Old Court House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

62 Halsted-st., near Madison.

EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,

108 Washington-st.,

Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

17 Milwaukee-av.

Directors—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, George Taylor, Henry R. Payson, F. C. Taylor, ... Boutell, M. D. Ogden, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.

MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

SKOW-PETERSEN, ISBERG & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 2 South Clark-st.,

Issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all European cities.

REAL ESTATE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF Michigan-av. Property AT AUCTION.

Wednesday Afternoon, Aug. 20, 1873,

AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.

ON THE PREMISES.

We shall sell, without reserve, the north 40 feet of Lot 25 in Spring's Subdivision of Section 22, Town 39, Range 14.

This property is located on the east side of Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.

Title perfect. Free of incumbrance.

TERMS—One-sixth cash on day of sale, one-sixth in 30 days, one-third in one year, one-third in two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"A Word to the Wise."

Our Fall and Winter Fashions are issued. We have just placed on our Counters a good assortment of FALL and WINTER TROWSERINGS, SUITINGS, and BEAVERS.

We Discount TEN PER CENT on all Garments ordered of us during remainder of August, 1873.

WEDDING GARMENTS a Specialty.

SERVANTS' LIVERY made to measure.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS,

WABASH-AV., cor. Monroe-st.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

STATIONERY, &c.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. H. MILLER

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE,

183 & 185 Wabash-av.,

Between Monroe and Adams-sts.

J. M. W. JONES,

Furnishes STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c., and does PRINTING, of all kinds, promptly and at fair rates. Railroad Work and Office Supplies specialties.

Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER

SHIRTS!

From HARRIS & COBB, 111 South Clark-st.

COAL.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL

We have established a Yard at the

Corner of Carroll and Carpenter-sts.,

For the storing and sale of the coal mined by the

CLAY AND MORRIS COAL CO.'S,

OF BRAZIL, IND.

The Coal from the mines of these companies is excellent for domestic use, burning freely with a bright blaze, being free from sulphur, clean to handle, and making no clinkers.

Price, delivered, per ton.....$7.50

Orders received at our Main Office, No. 71 Washington-st.; at our

HARD COAL DOCKS,

13 Kingsbury st., near Kinzie, & foot of East Sixteenth-st., and at our Indiana Coal Yard, corner Carroll and Carpenter-sts.

We have TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION between our Main Office and all our Yards, thus insuring promptness in the filling of orders.

E. L. HEDSTROM & CO.

H. PRATT, Agent.

Coal. Coal.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

1 West Randolph-st.

Lump Lehigh	$11.50
Lackawanna	9.50
Cannel	10.00
Blossburgh	9.00
Walnut Hill, Erie, and Briar Hill	9.00
Hocking Valley	8.00
Minonk	8.00
Masten's Indiana Block	8.00
Wilmington	6.00

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Liberal Reduction made on Coal by the Car Load.

WATCHES.

FINE WATCHES,

We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices.

We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

HOSIERY, YARNS, &c.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

HOSIERY, YARNS,

Hand-Knit Goods, Embroideries,

Canvas, and Fancy Goods.

NEW LINE OF GOODS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY,

Retail—68 STATE-ST.

Wholesale—117 FRANKLIN-ST.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GRAIN.

POPE & DAVIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 Washington-st., Chicago.

Prompt personal attention to business. Correspondence and Consignments invited.

W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

RANGES, &c.

VAN'S

Ranges, Broilers, &c.

No. 36 STATE-ST.

S. J. HERON, N. W. Agent.

FOR SALE.

CLOSING OUT!

TURPIN, COTTRELL & CO., 52 State-st., are closing out their entire stock of Builders' Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, at 10 per cent below cost.

CALIFORNIA GRAPES

At 201 South Water-st.

WEBBER, SOUTHWICK & CO.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

To jobbers, the three upper floors of building on southwest corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av. First-class location for jobbing trade. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH, Room 4, 85 Washington-st., or to tenants in building.

THE RAILROAD MURDER.

Another Name Added to the Death-Roll.

Three More of Beane's Victims Expected to Die.

The Coroner's Investigation Resumed Yesterday.

Statement of the Engineer of the Coal Train Locomotive.

He Throws All the Blame upon Beane and His Watch.

The Coroner's Jury at the Scene of the Collision.

Public attention is still engrossed by the railroad accident, and public feeling has assumed the form of a general wish that the conductor of the coal train will be caught and lodged in jail with the engineer, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Intelligence was brought to the city on Monday that Beane was caught, but it was premature, as up to last night he was at large. He had quite a long start of the officers in his flight, if he really fled, and it may take some time to overhaul him. It is generally thought, however, that he is concealed in the vicinity of his home at Joliet, waiting for the storm of indignation to subside, when his flight will be less likely to be interrupted. The Railroad Company has given carte blanche to the police authorities, and his capture now depends on the skill of the officers. He can hardly escape, and news of his apprehension may be received at any moment. It will be very welcome when it comes, it being felt that it is about time something was done to curb the recklessness of railroad employes.

NO FRESH NEWS.

There was no news of special importance at the office of the Company yesterday. Superintendent McMullen was in attendance on the Coroner's Jury, rendering every facility in procuring witnesses, and otherwise assisting them. Judge Beckwith was in his office, imparting information to inquirers, and doing all in his power to mitigate the sorrow of the bereaved friends of the dead. President Blackstone was also on hand. He said they had calculated the time it would have taken the passenger train to run from Willow Springs to Lemont, and even had that train left Willow Springs on time, the collision would not have been averted, though the consequences would have been less frightful. He believed the patent platform prevented all the cars from telescoping. By the way, it is not the Miller platform, but an improvement on it, invented and patented by Mr. Blackstone himself, that is in use on the road. The improvement consists in two heavy prongs projecting under each platform, which absolutely prevent one from jumping over the other. These prongs are made sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of the car, and it happened that,

IN ONE INSTANCE,

they saved a train from destruction. That was in the winter. One morning the lightning train was moving rapidly between the Summit and Chicago. The conductor, in passing from one car to another, noticed bits of iron flying as the train sped along. The train being stopped, it was discovered that the forward truck of one of the cars was completely gone, and that end of the car was upheld by the prongs inserted in the platform of the car ahead. With the Miller platform there would have been no support, and the car would have dropped. The consequences may be imagined. Mr. Blackstone thinks that if the trains had met full and plump on a straight line, the telescoping would not have gone further than the baggage car.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

One man died since our last report, making eighteen dead so far. His name was Frank Bridges. He expired at the County Hospital early yesterday morning. He was engineer or fireman of the passenger train. The remaining patients are doing as well as can be expected. The physician at the County Hospital said that three more will die there in the course of the next few days. He did not tell who they were. The brakeman, Cunningham, whose limbs were fractured, is progressing favorably at the Gault House. Mr. Adams is convalescing at the Briggs. Anton Truklemeyer is comfortable, and going to recover. His wife was sent for and is with him. Thomas Clowry and A. Berden, reported as being on the train are still missing. If they were on the train, they probably escaped and proceeded to their destination.

The funeral services over the remains of Roger J. Brass were held yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Name, in the presence of a large concourse of mourners. William Davis was also buried yesterday from the residence of his mother, at No. 29 West O'Neill street.

A LEMONT INQUEST.

One Coroner's jury has already passed upon the accident. On Sunday an inquest was held at Lemont by Justice John L. Derby, on the bodies of Joseph B. Michie, John Metzlar, and John Davis. Mr. Huston, the station-agent, and some other witnesses gave testimony, from which the jury arrived at the following verdict:

The said jury do say, upon their oaths, that Edward Beane, conductor of freight-train No. 23, signaled engineer Joshua Puffenberger, of engine No. 122, to run from Lemont on the time of train No. 4. The two trains collided near a curve just south of Sag Bridge, in the town of Lemont, about fifteen minutes past 10 p. m. on the 16th inst., and this collision caused the death of these persons; and the jury say the collision was caused by the inefficiency of conductor E. Beane, and the carelessness of the employes of the road on the train.

THE CHICAGO INQUEST RESUMED.

The Coroner's jury impaneled to investigate the cases of the persons killed at the recent railroad accident near Lemont, met again yesterday morning in the Criminal Court room.

Affidavits were read from Drs. Luce, Moore, and White, of Bloomington, to the effect that O'Neill, the engineer of the passenger train, was so sick from concussion of the brain that he could not, without danger, be sent up to Chicago. A dispatch was also read from the railroad people at Bloomington to the effect that Craig, the man not now on the platform, was not in their employ, but had promised to go up.

From Mr. McMullen's statement it appears that this man was for many years in the employ of the Company, was steady, trustworthy, and stood high, but that one day he did what Beane tried to do,—that is, beat another train to a certain point. It was found out, and he was at once dismissed for it, and the officers of the road have steadily refused to reinstate him. Since it has been stated in one of the papers that the persons in charge of the road would wink at such an offense, if no harm resulted from it, they have deemed it advisable to put this man on the stand to show what encouragement Beane had in his attempt to run on the time of another train.

It was debated whether O'Neill's testimony was necessary at all, and whether what information he might give had not been furnished by others.

DR. M'VICKER.

Dr. Brock McVicker, a physician living at No. 635 Wabash avenue, this city, said:

Early Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, I was called by the officers of the Alton Road, and requested to take general supervision of the injured by this accident, and see that they had everything necessary for their comfort, and that they lacked nothing. Mr. Brass was dead when I got to his house, for I did not get there till late. Those I attended were suffering from scalds. I did not see Capt. Smith, but I did Mr. Fleury, who was dying. They were suffering from scalds. I have seen all those who have died in the city. Of those who were found dead, it could not be said that they had necessarily died from scalding, for it might have been from the shock. Still, the scalding would have killed them. Some died of inhaling steam, which will kill two or three more. In one way or another all died from this accident. These sufferers I found comfortably in bed, their wounds well dressed, and they were receiving all necessary attention. I did not go to the scene of the accident at all, but saw them here. There were but two fractures,—one of the leg and one of both arms.

A debate followed as to whether more medical testimony was needed, the Coroner thinking the cause of death clearly established, while some of the jurors wanted to listen to everything that anybody had to say on the subject.

The Lemont witnesses not having arrived, the Coroner sent an order down to Capt. Buckley for Puffenberger, the engineer of the coal train.

Then the jury announced that they wanted to go down to the scene of the accident, in order to connect the dead people with the accident, and the Division Superintendent stated that the road would gladly furnish them transportation at once.

A. M. RICHARDS.

A. M. Richards, Division Superintendent on the Chicago & Alton Road, and living in this city, said:

I wish to state, in relation to the alleged change of conductors at Willow Springs, which was mentioned in the papers, that it was a mistake, the same ones having run through. I know Conductor Beane, who is a temperate man. Of the engineer, I may say that I am not personally acquainted with him. He had been on thirty days; came with a good record; served well, and was put in charge of an engine.

One juror asked if a coal train were to-day to leave Lemont, as this one did, and a passenger train were to leave Willow Springs, as before, what had the Company done to prevent a repetition?

Mr. Richards—Nothing but the rules of the road. If the passenger train were two hours behind, it has the right over any freight train. The conductor of the freight train should have waited indefinitely. I understand Beane never has been discharged. If laid off, it was only for lack of work. If a train is to be held, both engineer and conductor are responsible, and the engineer must disobey any order of the conductor made against the rules. This engineer has had an engine about two weeks, and made about five trips. It is not a customary practice to rush up those freight trains to get into town Saturday.

GOING TO THE SCENE.

The question of going down to Lemont was taken up again and discussed fiercely. Mr. Richards said the wreck had been nearly all removed. One juror anxiously inquired if the passenger engine was not still there. They had Mr. McMullen's theory on the subject, and that was all. Another juror said if they wanted to know the causes of the accident, and whether the road should be blamed or not, why, then they ought to do something more than merely find out how these people died.

The jury was voted, the result being yeas, 6; nays, 6; and the Coroner gave his casting vote in the affirmative, and the officers of the road started to get the train ready.

L. D. NORTON.

Mr. L. D. Norton, living at No. 250 Van Buren street, and a miller, said:

I was on the train Saturday night, in the first passenger car ahead of the two sleepers, with Mr. H. A. Gardner, formerly of the Fort Wayne Road. The train lay about fifteen or eighteen minutes at Willow Springs, where the other sleeper was put on. We got there about eighteen minutes late. Mr. Gardner said we were going over 30 miles an hour at the time of the accident. The shock was scarcely more severe than I have felt on a train bunting slightly into another. The car wobbled a little, but it was over in thirty seconds. The hats were not knocked out of the racks. It was very foggy. Three-quarters of an hour later, a party of us started to go down to the canal to take a canal-boat to Lockport, but lost our way, and it took us an hour to get to the place. I helped to bring people from the smoking-car and to give them water. Of the cause of the accident I know nothing, and I saw no conductors, but I was so busy I had no opportunity. Two or three people were giving orders, but I do not know who they were. In three or five minutes the wounded were brought in my car. I heard, immediately after the shock, the wounded men were out on the grass crying for help, and went out to aid them. I went out as soon as I could get my hat. When there, somebody said "Help these men up," and I stood there helping them as they came up.

MICHAEL PILKINGTON.

Michael Pilkington, living near Gardner, in Grundy County, and a farmer, said:

I saw Edward Bean Sunday morning. It was at the station platform at Lemont, after the accident. I had a little talk with him. It began between him and a station-agent, and when the latter went away, I asked him how it was. He told me he forgot all about No. 4. He asked the station-agent if there was a train to Joliet. If not, he would hire a horse and buggy and go down. I said I would take him, but when ready to start I could not find him. I asked him if his watch was wrong, and he said it was all right. He did not seem inclined to talk.

JOSHUA PUFFENBERGER.

The next witness called was Joshua Puffenberger, the engineer of the coal train, who was sent up under guard by Capt. Buckley, and whose arrival caused something of a sensation in the court-room. He is a wiry, active young fellow, whose good looks were somewhat marred by some cuts and scratches on the bridge of his nose and on the right cheek,—injuries received in jumping from his engine. He gave his testimony with great straightforwardness and precision, but was all the way through very hard upon the conductor, as if he desired to shield himself from blame as much as possible. He said:

I am a locomotive engineer, and have been one between two and three years on the Fort Wayne, C., D. & V., and C., A. & St. L. Last Saturday I was in the employ of the last road, and was the engineer of the coal train. Leaving Joliet, we had an order,—that is, Conductor Beane gave me an order "two hours ahead of train No. 1, express," and against train No. 20, freight, making a definite meeting-place at Lockport. After reaching Lockport, and meeting the freight, and having some work to do, we went on the side-track, and waited for No. 1, which was going to Chicago. We got a car off the track. Mr. Beane threw the switch from the side-track on the main track, when he found we could not get by. I told him if we could not clear, the car being off the track, he had better go to the office and see if they would not give us some orders ahead of the passenger train. I did not leave my engine for a few minutes, on account of Beane's leaving the switch wrong, expecting the passenger train to come down every moment. I waited there for him, to see if he would return. The switch being wrong, I called to one of his brakemen to come and close the switch, knowing what might be the consequences. Not seeing Beane return, I started down to the train in order to see him, and know why he would do anything like that against a passenger train. I was freight train No. 23, and freight train No. 20 was going south and met us at Lockport. I met Mr. Beane on the way back to the office. Mr. Beane gave me orders for train No. 20 to run to Joliet, and for passenger train No. 1, instead of my own, or his. He is supposed to look over his orders and sign them at the office, before bringing them to me. I looked over the orders, and there was none for me, so I handed them back and said I could not run on orders of that kind; that they were for the train that was then at Joliet, or about there. I spoke to him then about his negligence and carelessness in allowing green brakemen to throw switches, a thing he should have attended to personally himself, particularly against passenger trains. I went back with him to the office, and he gave his orders back to the operator. The operator looked at them, and made some remark, I do not remember exactly what it was. He looked after the correct orders, and could not find them, but finally he copied them and gave them to him, and said he had better have the engineer read them, as he could not read. The operator said that in a joking way. Before going to the office I had wound up my watch. No. 1 passed, so I backed out and passed to Lemont for train No. 14. I then looked at my watch to see about where I thought we could make for No. 4, the train that we collided with, and I saw that, after setting off four cars, I had plenty of time, and to spare, to go to Willow Springs. It gave me fifty minutes,—forty-five to run there, 7 miles, and clear it by five minutes. When we started for Willow Springs it was 9 o'clock exactly by my watch. I had compared it with the conductor's going into Joliet. After Beane or his men coupled the train together, I started from Lemont. I told him that I wanted to make a quick stop at the Sag Bridge; that I wanted to take a tank of water. He said, "All right, go ahead;" so I started and met the passenger train on the curve in the fog, about half a mile this side of the tank. After I struck, I met the engineer of the passenger train, and three or four other train men, and compared times, and there was about an hour's difference in them. I was too slow. By that time I felt the effects of the bruises on my head, and I did not hardly know what I was about. I heard the whistle of an engine coming at the rear of our train. I did not see Beane nor any of his men, nor any lights from the rear part of the train. So I started back to flag, being afraid that if any train came along it would drive ours into the remains of the passenger coaches there were left. After I got there I saw it was an engine coming down under full control, and I paid no attention to it, and started back to the wreck again. During the night Engineer O'Neill and I got into one of the cabooses and went back to Lemont. I compared my watch, after the accident, with the passenger engineer. I set it at Chicago with Beane, and going into Joliet we agreed, and seemed to be on time, both agreeing that we had eleven minutes in which to reach Joliet. My watch was running after the accident. I did not show my watch to others, or try to hide it. When I compared it, it was 9:25, while the correct time was 10:25. I did not compare at Lemont, nor when we left Joliet. It is about two miles from Lemont to the water-tank. I had not reached there, but had whistled the tank, and shut off steam. It would take ten or twelve minutes to get there. I got my signal to start at Lemont, and I presume the conductor gave it. Then after the couplings were made, he said it was all right. Neither of us talked of No. 4. I supposed his time was the same as mine. I cannot account for the condition of my watch. I do not remember what time it was by it at Lockport. I knew the rules of the road against cutting in on passenger trains. It was a few minutes after 8 when we got past No. 14, so I started, imagining I had plenty of time to avoid No. 4. I have been with Beane only three round trips, and I do not know whether he was in the habit of leaving switches open, as at Lockport. I would not consider him a competent man. I had not seen anything wrong till that evening, when he brought me those orders unread. He signed the wrong orders, if the operator did his duty. I had nothing to do with any telegraph business, but after the conductor signs the orders he brings them to the engineer, and explains them. I could not say whether I had reversed or not, but we were so near it would have made no difference. I saw nothing till it was upon us full blast. I was sure we would not have met No. 4, and if I had had correct time I would not have left, even if the conductor ordered it. I would not risk my own life or that of my fellow-beings. I did not see the station-agent at Lemont, and nobody spoke to me of the correct time, presuming I had it, or that the conductor had. I should have stopped if I had learned from the station-agent the watches were wrong. I wound up my watch at Lockport, that night, as soon as I got there. We left Joliet behind time, but I do not remember how much. The train was not made up on time. Who is responsible for that I could not say. I believe the yard-men do this work at Joliet. The train when at Lemont stood on the main track, and the cars which were taken off were those next to the engine. I met Beane the next morning, and asked him what he could be thinking about. He came over to the hotel where I was, and I said: "Beane, there seems to be a great mistake," and he did not make much of an answer. He says, "It seems as if I did not have the correct time." I says, "What were you doing or thinking about?" Then he said he supposed No. 4 was late enough for him to make it. I says, "Is that the way you do?" Then he stops and says, "No; I thought of the train just about ten minutes after 10." I says, "That was a good time to think of it." He says, "No; I forgot No. 4." I says, "Tell me what befell you to forget that passenger-train after running every day?" He says, "Yes," and that is the last I saw of him. He went to the office, and I have not seen him since. If my watch had been correct the collision would not have happened, for I would not have gone on if the conductor had ordered me. No man but would be awful ignorant to put out against a passenger-train. It is not customary to carry a clock on the engine, and it is not the thing to go by. They are convenient, but the watch is the standard. Our meeting-place with No. 4 is Bridgeport. We were due at Lemont about 7 o'clock. Knowing we were behind hand, and could not get in here till morning, I was not so particular about time. Conductors can get correct time at every station, and the engineers look to them for it very frequently. I have had a copy of the rules and regulations, and know the rule requiring people on trains not running to Bloomington, to get time from conductors on through trains, etc. I compare with my conductor, he being the one I look to. We agreed at Joliet, and the difference must have come between there and Lemont. I thought of No. 4 when I left Joliet, but could not calculate on meeting it, since it was too far ahead. My watch never had anything of the kind happen it before. It is an American watch. It took us about forty or fifty minutes to go from Lockport to the scene of the accident.

THE TRIP TO THE WRECK.

The jury then quit examining witnesses, and set off for the Alton Depot, where a special train had been made up for their accommodation. They were accompanied by Superintendent McMullen. By the time the jurors got to the depot, the majority of them had come to look upon their expedition as a wild-goose chase, but the "sea-lawyer" on the jury, the one who felt that it was necessary to see the spot where the accident happened in order to connect it with the dead bodies he had seen, stuck to his idea, though a little taken aback that he could not get his dinner before leaving.

The train was a "wild" one, and did not run very rapidly. Consequently it was after 2 when

THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT

was reached. The train stopped at every siding to let some freight cars past, and the passengers inquired as to the pay they were to receive for their services, and talked of the live stock which embellishes Long John's country place. At last they crossed the bridge at the Sag, and began rounding that henceforth memorable curve. A mile and a half distant could be seen the continuation of the track, emerging from the timber. Mr. McMullen remarked that it was a customary newspaper remark, when any railroad accident occurred, to-day that the spot where it happened seemed to have been designed for such a casualty. The same observation had been made very generally concerning the point where the train then was, but in reality it was an unfavorable spot for anything of the kind, owing to the long distance for which approaching trains could see one another. There was space enough for them to have stopped twice over, bad it not been for the blind fog. If the night had been a starlit one, the headlights would have been visible, and no accident would have happened. But, subsequently, while talking about another matter, he explained one of the inconveniences of trains meeting on a curve. He was asked what became of the baggage and mail cars at the time of the collision, and he stated that they were pushed off on one side by the engine of the coal train, and that not a single trunk was mashed. Had the heavy engine struck the passenger train fair and square, it would have expended all its force on the two foremost cars, and there would have been few, if any, persons injured in the smoking-car.

THE WRECKED ENGINES, ETC.

Shortly after leaving the Sag, the pungent smoke and smell of burning weeds became perceptible. The canal was farther from the track, and there was a broad space which had once been covered with grass and weeds between the latter and the fence. A score of men were working alongside the track, and a little knob were gathered together 300 feet off in a field to the east of the track, where the head of the cylinder of the engine had been discovered, half-buried in the dirt. Another ponderous piece of metal lay driven into the ground between the fence and the track. The wreckers had been working so industriously that but little remained to show what had been. Still the passenger engine lay upside down on the east side of the track, and about half the body of the tender near it. The engine, with its twisted rods and flues, very much resembled a total wreck, but the Superintendent declared that there was a good deal of money in it yet. Here and there lay a car-seat, and loose bits of iron were scattered all along. The men had fired the woodwork of the coal-cars, in order the more easily to get at the iron, and a couple of loads of coal lay, one on each side of the track. On the west side of the track, and marking the place where the smoking-car had been, was a great fragment of the engine of the coal train. A long stretch of new track showed the work which the Company had been compelled to do in that direction. From where the track leaves the woods, to the spot of the accident, there is a slight downward grade, which added to the momentum of the coal train.

THEIR CURIOSITY SATISFIED.

It did not take very long to satisfy the curiosity of the jurors, or enable them to make the necessary "connections," and they returned to the train and ran up to Lemont, passing near that place a couple of flats loaded with odds and ends of iron, relics of the disaster, on their way to the Bloomington shops. At Lemont they lunched, and returned here, after delays frequent but necessary, at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

Among the persons who came up to Chicago on this train was Dr. J. C. Thorpe, of Lemont, one of the physicians who went down Saturday evening to the relief of the sufferers. The Doctor, who considers himself and his colleagues injured by statements contained in one of the evening papers, made the following statements, which are given, together with the comments of Mr. McMullen thereon:

DR. THORPE'S STATEMENT.

He stated that he had gone to bed, when his wife came in and told him there had been a terrible accident on the railroad. He jumped up, put on what clothes came handiest, got his instrument case, some chloroform and morphine, and started off without a collar, expecting that he would have to set fractured legs and arms, and attend to such accidents as generally result from a collision. He got to the depot, jumped on the engine which the station-agent had got ready, and started off, arriving at the place at about half-past 10; he found that all he had brought with him was useless; that he had to deal with people who were scalded from head to foot. So he told one of the druggists who had come along to jump on the engine, which was returning, and bring down some linseed oil, lime-water, and cotton batting. Then the Doctor went to doing what he could for the wounded. After a time he ran across this man, and found he had not left, whereupon Col. Van Buren, another druggist, walked the three miles to Lemont and returned on foot with the oil, etc. Then the doctors set to work to do up their patients. He said much about the horrible condition in which he found them, but that has already been sufficiently spoken of. But then—and this is

THE ESSENTIAL POINT—

the Doctor went on to say that the relief train from Chicago did not get there till 4 o'clock, and that, when it did come, the work of attending to the sufferers had been disposed of, and that the Chicagoans were unprepared, bringing down with them only about a quart of linseed oil, though they too had their instruments and opiates along. He did not look to see what time it was, but the conductor told him. Furthermore, the Doctor stated that he had been informed by a conductor that the real cause of the accident was the parsimony of the Company, which would not employ good men, and paid wages on which men could not but starve, since $50 a month was not enough to pay a man's board and buy his clothes. Moreover, he, the Doctor, having come up to Chicago on the relief train, and worked hard all night and day, applied to the Division Superintendent for a pass home, and was refused, having to pay $1.10 for transportation.

He also stated that a man by the name of Clark, who had a son on the coal train, went to Dr. Holmes just after it started, and told him he was sure it would meet No. 4, and wanted him to be in readiness to look after things.

After listening to this statement about the time of the arrival of the relief train, which differed so materially from that sworn to by Mr. McMullen, that it reached there about 2, the last-named gentleman was questioned on the subject, and he gave the following dates, which, taken together, indicate that the Doctor or his informant must have been mistaken about his figures.

MR. M'MULLEN'S STATEMENT.

It is the general agreement of the doctors and others that the train left here about half-past 12. It was a late hour, but unavoidable. It is at difficult business to hunt up surgeons at night, and to get the necessary supplies. And here Mr. McMullen parenthetically remarked that the Company should not be caught in such a way again, and that they themselves would have ready everything that was needful in such cases if they ever happened. They had to feel their way out of the city, but they went as fast as they could till they reached the Sag. He had taken out his watch and was looking at it by the light of a lamp when some one said they had reached the Sag. It was then a quarter to 1. Since they did not know exactly where the wreck was, and it was so foggy that they could not see, they went on about as fast as a man would walk till they reached the spot. Then they set to work transferring the injured, and when that was done it was about twenty minutes to 3. Then, the physicians having decided that the sufferers had better be taken back to Chicago, the train was made up, which was a difficult business, since the relief party, not knowing what they would find, had brought down another train behind them. As appears from the dispatches sent, it was a little after 5 when they started to return. It was necessary to go slow, on account of the wounded, and therefore they did not arrive till 7. These various corroborating statements show that the doctor, who was very busy at the time, must have been mistaken. In addition to what Mr. McMullen said, other gentlemen, Mr. Mills for instance, fixes the date of arrival at 2 o'clock, and the very farthest date given by any other person is 3 o'clock. While on this question of dates, it was stated that the Willow Springs operator would appear to-day, and testify, among other things, that the coal train left Lemont two minutes after the other left Willow Springs.

RESPONSIBILITY.

The conversation then took a different direction. Mr. McMullen looked upon the position of conductor of a freight train as more responsible in many respects than that of an express, since the latter had the right of way generally, and all he had to do was to march along. He incidentally mentioned also that they paid wages of $125 a month. He was opposed to giving station agents any power over trains. Each one had two men on it, who were supposed to be competent, and that station agents, especially in some places, were not always the men to be trusted with authority.

The Coroner's inquest will reassemble at 10 this morning in the Criminal Court-room.

FUNERAL OF VICTIMS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19.—To-day Springfield has been in mourning. Never do I recollect a more demonstrative sympathy exhibited than that of all our people. Business was suspended wholly and of one accord, and with deep sorrow the people gathered to testify their respect for the dead. The flags all over the city were at half-mast and draped in mourning. At 4 o'clock this morning the bodies arrived, and were received at the depot by a guard of honor, detailed by the Knights Templar, and a Citizens' Committee. They were all placed in the rotunda of the State-House during the forenoon, the Hon. J. W. Smith to the north, then Noah Divelbliss, Joshua R. Fleury, and William Lettle. The caskets were decorated with wreaths, crosses, flowers, and evergreens, perhaps two hours preceding the commencement of the funeral exercises. Though the caskets were not opened, they were viewed by thousands of people, the Sir Knights guard, in the full uniform of the order, keeping the throng in motion and suppressing the slightest tendency to indecorum. Promptly at 2 o'clock a dirge was played by the German cornet band; a hymn was then sung, composed for the occasion by Mrs. Albert Smith, of this city; prayer was offered by the Rev. C. D. Shaw, followed by touching addresses by the Rev. Albert Hale and the Rev. Mr. Everest. An address, rich in pathos and feeling, was then delivered by Gov. Beveridge, the benediction was pronounced, and the procession moved from the State-House, where the religious exercises were held, as follows:

Gen. John A. McClennand, Chief Marshal.

First Division—Gen. Thomas S. Mather, Marshal—Springfield Capital Guards, Capt. N. Bacon Elwood; Commandery Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias.

Second Division—Col. H. Dilger, Marshal—Hearses, pall-bearers in carriages.

Third Division—Maj. E. S. Johnson, Marshal—Families and relatives of the deceased, clergy.

Fourth Division—Gen. R. N. Pearson, Marshal—State officers, United States officers, county officers, Rogers' Cornet Band, city and ex-city officers.

Fifth Division—Capt. J. W. Barkly, Marshal—Masonic fraternity.

Sixth Division—Col. E. L. Higgins, Marshal—Order of Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars.

Seventh Division—Capt. William Sands, Marshal—Citizens in carriages, German Silver Band, Springfield Rolling-Mill Association, Workingmen's Association of T., W. & W. R. R., citizens on foot, Springfield Fire Department.

The concluding services at Oak Ridge were appropriate to the occasion. Hon. J. W. Smith was buried by his Masonic brethren according to the ritual. It was estimated that 10,000 people were in the line of the procession, and the street along which it passed was lined on both sides by crowds of people. The whole country for miles around turned out its people, who seemed deeply impressed with the sad disaster which had befallen us. The day is one long to be remembered. No accident happened to disturb the solemnity of the occasion.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

It seems probable that there is yet another one of our citizens who was sacrificed in the horror at the Sag. His name is Peter Deinlein, and he was an ice-dealer in this city.

LATER—Peter Deinbin, of this city, who was supposed to have been killed, arrived home this evening well, much to the relief of his friends.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The friends of the deceased express their highest appreciation of the services of J. H. Raymond, of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, who so nobly and humanely cared for their dead, and they desire to give publicity to their heartfelt thanks for his kind words and deeds.

Other Railroad Casualties.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The express train which was due here at 7 o'clock this morning, from Detroit, on the Great Western Railway, is in the Welland Canal, at Thorold. The train was drawn by two locomotives, and consisted of several baggage and the express, and an unusual number of passenger coaches. An open draw was not observed by the engineer, and both engines and all the baggage and express cars plunged into the canal, filling the chasm and leaving no room for the passenger coaches. It is reported that all the passengers and employes escaped injury.

The conductors and brakemen of the freight trains on the Western Division of the New York Central Railway have struck for an advance of their pay, and no freight trains are moving between Rochester and Buffalo.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 19.—The accident to the railroad train at the Welland Canal, early this morning, was caused by the engineer jumping from his engine before he had brought it to a stop, he having become alarmed at the filling of the cab with steam and boiling water, owing the bursting of the water-gauge glass. Nobody was hurt.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 19.—The Niagara express-train, which left here at 5 p. m. going east, and the Elmira mail-train, which left Harrisburgh at 1:30 p. m. going west, collided at Montgomery Station, fifteen miles east of here. It is reported that only two passengers are slightly injured.

CANADA.

The Royal Commission Appointed to Investigate the Pacific Railway Charges.

It Is a Packed Tribunal Composed of Tools of the Government.

Anger of the People, the Press, and the Opposition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—The Royal Commission is now appointed, and consists of County Judge Gowan, of Simcoe, who for twenty-five years has been the confidential adviser and personal friend of Sir John A. Macdonald; Judge Day, who was Judge-Advocate in the Rebellion of 1837, and whose conduct at that time is remembered with strong aversion in the Quebec Province. All his life he has been the convenient instrument of the Government. His latest work was acting as the instrument to break up arbitration on the debt question between Upper and Lower Canada. Polette, the third member of the Commission, is a bitter, prejudiced, French Conservative, and when in Parliament was considered a dull man. It will thus be seen that the Committee is a strongly partisan one, and not of the best material at that. Day and Polette have arrived already, and the former will be Chairman. The investigation is announced for next week. None of the Superior Court Judges could be induced to stain their good names by accepting. The *Globe* asserts that these men were deliberately selected because of their pliability to the powers that be, or their bitter political prejudices, and that it is certain that no persons more unfit to conduct such a case could have been found on the Judicial Bench; and, through the Dominion, the feeling appears very general that Huntington would be untrue to the people, untrue to the majority of the House of Commons, which protested against prorogation and a Royal Commission, if he appeared before that body. The *Globe* says that the composition of the Commission furnishes only an additional reason for pursuing the obviously proper course of treating the appointment of that body as an attempt of the accused to evade the course of justice by the formation of a packed tribunal. The country will not be satisfied with anything short of a full and impartial inquiry, conducted by the direction of its Parliament, and the present Commission will be entirely ignored by Huntington, acting on the advice of a majority of the members of Parliament, backed up by the force of popular feeling. The Government, by its course, is daily driving its supporters into opposition.

POLITICAL.

Advance Platform of the Wapello County Democracy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 19.—The Ottumwa *Democrat* of to-morrow morning will contain a set of resolutions, which will be introduced, and no doubt adopted at the Democratic County Convention, which are, in the language of Samuel B. Evans, the author, not a new departure, but an advance of the lines according to the Democratic traditional tactics. The resolutions declare in favor of State rights, free trade, against monopolies, and for the peaceful and gradual absorption of the entire continent into the Union. This looks like a new party, and Mr. Evans is confident that his continental platform will be adopted by the Democrats of Wapello County.

Scott County, Iowa, Patrons to Have a Harvest Feast.

DES MOINES, Aug. 19.—The candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican and Anti-Monopoly State Tickets have been invited to be present at a harvest feast of Patrons of Husbandry, of Scott County, which meets at Davenport, on Tuesday, Aug. 26. They have also been notified that they are expected to address the assembled Grangers on political issues.

The Republican Canvass in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Aug. 19.—It is announced by the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee to-day that the campaign, on the part of the Republicans, will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the following places: Cedar Rapids, DesMoines, Dubuque, Iowa City, Muscatine, Washington, Mt. Pleasant, Oskaloosa, Council Bluffs, Jefferson, Fort Dodge, Osceola, Marshalltown, Waterloo, Charles City, and West Union.

Texas Republican State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19—DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 19.—The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day at 12 o'clock. A. G. Malloy, of Jefferson, was chosen temporary Chairman. Gov. Davis made a speech, in which he asked them to act harmoniously. He did not care who they nominated, if they be honest men.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed. The Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock, at which hour it reassembled, but owing to the large crowd in the hall, hot weather, and scent arising from three-fourths of the crowd, they adjourned to Pitts' lager-beer garden. Davis' nomination for Governor is certain.

Object of the Farmers' Movement Explained to Boston Merchants.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—A meeting was held this forenoon at the Commercial Exchange to listen to explanations of the principles and purposes of the farmers' granges. There was a small attendance of business men and others interested in the movement, or desiring to learn its objects. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Exchange, Edward Kemble, who introduced J. C. Abbott, General Deputy of Patrons Husbandry. Mr. Abbott stated that he appeared in the capacity of a farmer, and to represent the evils under which this class had long suffered, and which it was the purpose of the organization he represented to remove. He had established three subordinate granges in Western Massachusetts, and hoped to organize a grange in Boston. He would welcome to the order not only farmers, but those in sympathy with the effort to properly regulate the great transportation questions now agitating the public mind.

At the conclusion of these remarks, the meeting was closed, the speaker inviting those interested in the farming grange to retire into an ante-room to consult with him.

Pennsylvania Equal Rights League.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 19.—The ninth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League was held here to-day, President Neslitt in the chair. Resolutions were adopted declaring adherence to the Republican party, indorsing President Grant as a true friend and patriot, and recognizing the administration of the Hon. William Pitt Kellogg as the constitutional choice of the State of Louisiana, legalized by the courts, acknowledged by the President, sanctioned by the public sentiment, and acquiesced in by the people. Adjourned.

KANSAS.

The Search for the Benders—The Osage Lands—Money Being Raised to Prosecute the Suit Against the Railroads.

PARSONS, Kan., Aug. 19.—Gov. Osborn, on his recent visit to Southern Kansas, inaugurated vigorous measures for the apprehension of the Benders. The authorities of this county have what they deem reliable information that these fiends are in Western Texas, moving towards Arizona. Detectives are on their track, and strong hopes are entertained of their apprehension.

Scores of settlers are actively canvassing the country raising money to prosecute the suits against the railroads for the title to the Osage ceded lands. All parties are agreed that the final settlement of this important question shall be left to the arbitration of the Supreme Court of the United States, and all apprehensions of a resort to violence is now passed.

THE COURTS.

The Grease Manufacturers' War---Answer of Swift & Mullmann.

Two Important Grain Transport Suits for Loss by Delay and Decline in Markets.

Active Divorce Business in the Superior Court.

Ejectments---Foreclosure---For Partition, Etc.---Attachment---Injunction---Courts in Brief.

In Frazer Lubricator Company v. George B. Swift and Pane Mullmann. The following is a synopsis of answer of Swift & Mullmann:

They admit that defendant owns a patent, and show by patent and specifications attached to answer, that the patent plays no part in the manufacture of the axle-grease or of the Lubricator; that the patent has not been used by the plaintiffs in the manufacture of the axle-grease or Lubricator for several years; that all the patent calls for is an improvement in the process of distilling oils from resin, and that oils had been distilled from resin in the United States for ten years before this patent was taken out. They deny that there was ever any secret process sold by Frazer or by Swift, or any of the other parties who have been interested in the patent, and they state that the conveyance by Frazer to Packard of a one-fourth interest was by a written bill of sale, in which no mention is made of the conveyance of a "secret process," as stated in their bill. They further deny that Swift, in his sale to Packard, sold or pretended to sell any "secret process," but that Packard, within a few weeks after he bought an interest in the patent and business, endeavored to force Swift to sell out his interest in the business, which Swift had built up from a comparatively small business at Galena, Ill., to a business of $36,000 per year, in less than two years, clearing a net profit in one year of $18,000; that the sale to Packard by Swift was a verbal one, and occurred at the office of the Company the day Swift returned from a long business trip, for the firm, through the West. The following is the interview, as detailed in the answer, in which the sale occurred:

This defendant then went into the office where said Packard was, and, after some conversation about this defendant's trip, said Packard took this defendant out of the office into the store-room of said firm, and said to this defendant—"You've got to sell out to me. I've got to put in money to extend the business, and you haven't got any, and I can't carry you. I have known you and your father and family for years, and our relations have always been pleasant, 'but friendship is friendship and business is business.'"

That the defendant objected to Packard's tour, and assumption in trying to force Swift out of said business, but Packard insisted on the matter, and said, "I'll give you $20,000 for your one-fourth interest in the business;" and the defendant accepted it, and the sale was consummated; and that not a word was said by either party about the sale of any secret process, or about Swift not going into the business again. The answer further expressly denies that Swift ever made use of the language imputed to him in the bill about his contempt of "moral rights," or that he ever made use of words of similar import, it insists, is absolutely and unequivocally false, and this defendant does not believe that John A. Packard, who swears to said bill of complaint, can find any person of common veracity to swear that he ever heard this defendant make use of any such language, or language of like import. As to the charge in the bill that Mullmann's employment by the firms of S. Frazer & Co., Frazer, Swift & Co., or the Frazer Lubricator Company, was ever confidential in its character, or that he was bound to keep the process of manufacturing the axle-grease, or lubricator secret. It is stated that on the contrary Mullmann knew all about the process of manufacturing the grease many years before Packard, the Frazer Lubricator Company, or any one now connected with it, ever had anything to do with the grease business; that Mullmann himself invented the process now in use by the Lubricator Company in the manufacture of its grease, and has since devised a better process, in use by the defendants, in the manufacture of the Imperial Axle-Grease, and Swift's Tallow Compound. As to the charge that Swift induced Mullmann to leave the service of the Frazer Lubricator Company, it is stated that Mullmann left their service because he had a quarrel with the foreman of the Company; that he had not seen Swift for eight months before he left, and did not see him for three months thereafter; and further, that the statement in said bill of complaint that this defendant was induced by said Swift to leave the service of said complainant is absolutely and wilfully false, to the personal knowledge of said John A. Packard, who swears to said bill of complaint.

As to the payment of $20,000 by Packard to Swift, it is stated that for one note of $7,500, Swift had to pay $50 to get it discounted after it was past due, Packard refusing to pay it when due, stating that he needed the money in his business, "that it was not a 3-o'clock note, anyhow, payable at the drop of a hat," and to get payment for the last note of $7,500, after the note had gone to protest in the bank, his attorneys had to threaten proceedings in bankruptcy to get it paid. It is also stated in the answer that the axle-grease of the Lubricator Company, before defendants went into the manufacture of axle-grease, was practically a monopoly throughout Illinois and the Northwest; and that the complainant by means of it was enabled to extort high prices for the grease, when the articles used in its manufacture were very cheap in the market, and that by the injunction issued in the case, the defendant's business has been entirely suspended at the most important season of the year, by means of which the complainant hopes, during the adjournment of the Court for the summer vacation to retain its monopoly. It is further stated in the answer that since the injunction was obtained restraining the defendants from manufacturing, selling or advertising the "Imperial Axle Grease" the complainant has dropped the name of the "Frazer's Patent Axle Grease," and has been trying to imitate the defendant's manufactures by styling its own grease the "Nonpareil Axle Grease."

The answer is sworn to by both Swift and Mullmann, and has attached to it numerous exhibits, and also the affidavits of Samuel Frazer and also Otis S. Favor, former Vice-President of the Frazer Lubricator Company, corroborating the statements in the answer, which is in itself very voluminous, comprising some eighty pages. The motion to dissolve the injunction will be pressed by the defendant's counsel at the earliest day on which they can get a hearing, as the present vacation of the Court prevents the matter being called up at once.

IMPORTANT GRAIN TRANSPORT SUITS.

Thomas C. Chisholm, of this city, commences suit against the Union Steamboat Company, of New York, for $15,000 damages for failure to deliver 153,000 bushels of wheat, in May last, in the terms of a contract entered into. The complaint avers that the defendants' agent, well knowing that he had on hand a large quantity of wheat for consignment to New York, offered to convey it there by steam to Buffalo, and thence by rail, representing that the time saved, as compared with the water route, by steam to Buffalo and thence by canal would be two weeks, or more than equivalent to the extra freight charged, of 7 cents per bushel, in the extra price that would be realized by reason of its being earlier in the market than the bulk of wheat shipped by lake and canal; that it was known to both parties that an unusually large quantity of wheat would reach New York towards the last of May, consequent upon the opening of navigation, and the arrival of fleets of boats by canal laden with Western grain, and that the price of wheat deliverable in New York prior to June 1 would be considerably greater than the wheat deliverable thereafter; and that upon the representation, inducement, and undertaking of the defendant to deliver the wheat in good order and full weight at New York, in reasonable and usual time, namely, ten days, the plaintiff was ready to ship in defendants' vessels, on May 5, the quantity so contracted to be carried, namely, 153,000 bushels. In accordance with the contract, defendants received 40,000 bushels on the Cuba, on May 5; 35,000 bushels on the Dean Richmond, on May 6; 40,000 bushels on the Nebraska, the same day, and 38,000 bushels on the Russia, on May 12. The whole of this should have reached New York within ten days after shipment, the last arriving on May 22, but the actual delivery was as follows: 7,570¼ bushels May 28; 8,019 34-60 bushels May 29; 8,022 16-60 bushels May 30; 30,764 36-60 bushels May 31; 24,122 27-60 bushels June 2; 8,023 20-60 bushels June 3; 6,755 bushels June 4; 6,457¼ bushels June 5; 3,205 40-60 bushels June 6; 7,911 bushels June 7; 372 51-60 bushels June 12; 1,587 51-60 bushels June 13; 7,928 bushels June 17; and 401 47-60 bushels June 18, leaving 1,091 35-60 bushels not delivered. Plaintiff affirms that the price of wheat, between the date when the wheat should have been delivered and the date when it actually was delivered, declined 12 cents per bushel; and he brings suit at an average loss of 10 cents per bushel, or $15,000; the canal boats beating the railroad. The wheat was consigned to Jesse Hoyt & Co., 80,000 bushels, A. E. Kent & Co., 35,600 bushels, and Armour, Plankenton & Co., 38,000 bushels.

The same plaintiff brings a similar suit against the Erie and Western Transportation Company, alleging the same grounds of complaint, respecting the shipment and failure to convey within reasonable time 67,758¾ bushels of corn, and 69,146¼ bushels of wheat to New York, namely: 25,000 bushels of wheat to Jesse Hoyt & Co., and 44,146¼ to A. E. Kent & Co., and the whole of the corn to Cary & Yale, consignees, for reshipment to Kenneth, Dowie & Co., Liverpool, England. Damages, $10,000. Six hundred and sixty-nine bushels undelivered.

The frieght was 27 cents all round, or $41,300 in the case of the Union Company, and $36,964.40 in the case of the Erie and Western Transportation Company.

DIVORCE IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Louise H. Simmons yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for divorce from her husband, George H., on the ground that he has deserted, and left her unprovided for.

J. F. Sawyer petitioned for divorce from Julia L., his wife. The papers disappeared at an early hour, this being a lightning case, to be rushed through without publicity, the defendant entering her appearance to the suit, in other words, her consent.

Helen Louisa Wilkerson petitioned for divorce from Walter, her husband, alleging that she has struggled on against a life of brutal cruelty and personal ill-treatment since their marriage,—in September, 1870,—until her misery culminated, on the 12th inst, by his furiously and savagely beating her, and then running away.

Daniel Hunt petitioned for divorce from his wife Elizabeth, on the ground of desertion.

The following decrees of divorce were yesterday ordered to issue, by Judge Gary: In the matter of the petitioners White, Galena, Blue, Lorram, Claire, and Thompson.

IN EJECTMENT.

Jacob H. Smith yesterday brought suit in ejectment, in the United States Circuit Court against Frank Lawlor; and, in the same Court, Edward C. and Harmon F. Northolem brought suit in ejectment against Clinton Briggs and Thomas Hurmans.

George M. Hill yesterday commenced suit in ejectment, from Sub-Lot 3 of Assessors' Subdivision of Lots 19, 20, and 21, in the Original Town of Chicago, against Peter Beike, Gustav Schmidt, Fred. Voltz, and Edward Holden; also, from Sub-Lots 4 and 5, in Assessors' Subdivision of Block 68 of the Original Town of Chicago.

Sarah E. Birkenbile yesterday commenced a suit in ejectment in the Circuit Court from Lot 6 of Christian Birkenbile's Subdivision of Block 41, School Section Addition, against John Farrick.

FORECLOSURE.

W. H. Tallmadge and Elias Greenebaum yesterday filed petition for foreclosure of mortgage against Ellen Byrns, Kate F. Ryan, John F. Ryan, John Butler, James Hanover, Catherine Farrell, and Julia Butler, in the Circuit Court, said mortgage securing a note of $5,000 given by Ellen and Michael Byrns, and unpaid, the amount due being $5,690. The property mortgaged consists of Lots 8 and 9, of the subdivision of Lots 78, 80, and 82, in Butterfield's Addition to Chicago, and the south half of Sub-Lot 2, of Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, in Block 32, of Wolcott's Addition to Chicago.

TO PARTITION, DIVIDE, AND WIND UP.

Sarah A. Hynes yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court for partition of the estate of her deceased father, Austin Hynes, and for dower of the defendant, her mother, Mary, and for an accounting and winding up of the estate, consisting of land in Block 3, of Wolcott's Addition to the city, and personal property, the nature and amount of which complainant does not know.

ATTACHMENT.

Lanfer & Hill, of this city, yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, $500 damages, in the Superior Court, against Dewitt P. Hubbard, of Winnetka, and obtained an attachment in aid on affidavit affirming that the defendant is about to conceal his property to hinder and delay his creditors. The suit is to recover $327.47, interest, expenses and costs, for butter sold in July last.

INJUNCTION.

Charles E. Glacius yesterday procured an injunction against the firm known as the Wigan Springs Lead Company, of Morgan County, Missouri, and to restrain their going on with mining as such firm. The capital was $5,000, the amount paid in $2,500, and the concern did not answer expectations, and the complainant is a dissatisfied partner.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Frederick E. Bradley, Thomas Sheppard, and Charles Smith yesterday commenced suit, in assumpsit, in the Seperior Court, against Benjamin F. Stanley, $3,000 damages, on a note of $1,500 given by Mrs. E. D. Valentine to the defendant, who delivered it to plaintiffs, with his indorsement securing the payment, which note is now just due.

Hepp & Schoenthaler yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court for mechanic's lien on the house built for J. L. and Angelina Merriam, on Lots 22 and 23 of Block 13, of Ashland's Second Addition to Chicago, for a debt owing by the contractors, Hibner & Murray, for sash, doors, windows, etc.

Hough v. Daube et al., in the Supreme Court, common law side, was yesterday dismissed at plaintiff's costs as to Philip Dykaman.

David J. Ely, of New York City, yesterday procured an attachment against Philip Goldstein, late of Chicago, for rent, $240, of premises in Chicago, said Goldstein now being a resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

William L. Mitchell was yesterday appointed Assignee of the estate of George W. Phillips.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Three Hundred and Seven Deaths During the Past Week--A Decrease of Fifteen Since Last Report--Only Three Fatal Cases of Cholera in Seven Days.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon; present, Dr. Miller, Dr. Schlotzer, Messrs. Bateham, Adams, and Moore.

The Health Officer submitted his report. Number of nuisances abated, 558; sewer connections made, 44. The Health Officer regarded the scavenger work but fairly performed. A careful inspection of all houses and premises in the infected district has been made under the direction of Dr. Simons.

The necessity for a supply of lake water south of the city limits, on Burnside and Butterfield streets, being obvious, hydrants have been erected at the intersection of these streets with Thirty-ninth, by the Board of Public Works.

The Sanitary Superintendent's report states that the cases reported as cholera have been confined to the above streets south of the limits. All the cases received into the hospital have been sent from that quarter. Since the opening of the hospital on Thirty-third street nine patients have been admitted, three of whom died during the week of cholera morbus. The arrangements are complete for the comfortable care of all that may be sent in. Outside of the district above designated, only five cases of cholera morbus have proved fatal during the week.

Dr. Miller submitted his report. The mortality for the week ending Aug. 16 was 307, showing a decrease of 15 compared with the previous week. The deaths for the corresponding week of 1872 were 324, showing a decrease of 17. Three deaths are reported from cholera and 99 from cholera infantum. Of the 307 deaths, 171 occured among males, and 136 among females.

The mean temperature for the week has been 71 degrees. There were twenty-eight cases of small-pox reported, being an increase of three over the previous week.

The district south of Thirty-fifth street and west of State continues to attract the attention of the Board. The measures taken to disinfect and care for the people of this locality are pushed with activity. Houses are visited daily, and disinfection done when required, and all cases of sickness reported to the district physician.

THE JEWISH SABBATH---A CARD FROM THE REV. DR. KOHLER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While reading the Sunday issue of your paper, my attention was called to the "religious intelligence," which, in good earnest, says: "The Jews of this city are just now petitioning *for a quiet Saturday.*" This seems to refer to the letter of a certain Rabbi Tomtof Trier, addressed to the Mayor of this city, and copied by all the Sunday papers the week before this. Now, I can assure you that there is no such a man living here in the city, nor was there any petition or movement of the kind intended by anybody. The letter in question is *fictitious*,—in my opinion, merely intended to serve as a striking illustration of the consequences of Puritan-Sabbath laws, practised in a free country, where equal rights and freedom of conscience are secured to all the citizens.

But, in fact, believe me, the practical common sense of the Jewish people does not allow them to busy themselves with a Utopia. They are satisfied to live in peace and harmony with their Christian neighbors, and wish to see law and order maintained, without subscribing to the "Law-and-Order Party"; while, in the meantime, they fervently pray and hope for the time when, in this free country of Washington and Jefferson, all the citizens will unite in promoting the interests, not of Christianity or Judaism, but of what surely is the highest end of both,—i. e., *humanity*. With many respects, I am, sir, yours,

DR. K. KOHLER,

CHICAGO, Aug. 18. Rabbi of the Sinai-Congreg.

Grand Medal of Merit.

Messrs. Farrar & Wheeler received yesterday the following from the agent of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company at Vienna:

WORLD'S EXPOSITION, VIENNA, Aug. 19, 1873.

Messrs. Farrar & Wheeler: Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway, New York, awarded grand medal on progress, grand medal of merit, and the only sewing-machine company recommended by the International Jury for the grand diploma of honor.

J. C. WOODS.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Great Building Rapidly Approaching Completion.

Every Inch of Space Already Spoken For.

Meeting of the Executive Committee Yesterday Afternoon.

The Object and Scope of the Exposition.

The preparations for our great Exposition are rapidly progressing, and there is no doubt that the building will be ready in ample time, and that all the space will be fully occupied. Indeed, every inch of space has been already spoken for, and all applications hitherto made must be somewhat cut down in the amount of space asked, in order to give any chance at all to those whose demands are now pouring in every day.

In order to accommodate the lighter classes of articles more fully, the Executive Committee yesterday decided to widen the gallery four feet, at an additional cost of $1,100. The building is now nearly wholly enclosed, except at the ends. The half-trusses are now being raised on the south end, and two of the ten required on the north end are already in place. It is expected that all the half-trusses making the rounded ends will be in place by Saturday night. The glazing has also been commenced in the roof and along the sides of the ventilator. The composition roofers will commence their work on the slanting roofs to-day. The smoke-chimney for the boiler-house is nearly finished, and the boilers and engines will soon be set in place.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, and decided to widen the gallery as above, and discussed several important questions. The offer of the Committee to the Babcock Manufacturing Company was withdrawn, provided that the Company had been at no expense in the matter. A proposition was received from Messrs. Holtslander, Randall & Daniels, offering the use of an engine of 140-horse-power, and the proposition was accepted. It was suggested that additional buildings of one story in height might be advantageously used for exhibiting large agricultural machinery, and the matter was referred to Mr. Boyington.

The bids for gas-fitting were discussed, and the joint bid of Messrs Goshorn, Fontayne & Co., and Messrs. Wilson & Willard, was accepted. They propose to furnish pipes and fixtures for lighting the whole building for $3,273.85. Besides these gas-fixtures, there will be about 500 burners provided by a firm from New Jersey, who wish to exhibit their patent. It was suggested that it might be well to lay the main floor with small cracks about one-quarter of an inch wide, so that the dust and fragments scattered about might drop out of sight. It was also suggested that the ladies' trails would thus act as self-operating sweepers, making a considerable saving in labor and expense. The suggestion was not acted upon, however, as there seemed several weighty objections thereto. The air would have too free a circulation, and in case of anything being dropped it would be irretrievably lost. The questions of entrance and exit, price of admission, time of opening and closing, music, etc., were postponed until the building and other matters were in a more forward state.

In order to satisfy many people who do not yet quite understand the object and scope of the Exposition, we give the substance of a conversation between our reporter and Mr. John P. Reynolds, the obliging Secretary of the Board of Directors. Mr. Reynolds was full of business in arranging and classifying the different objects for which space had been asked, but readily gave the information asked:

Reporter—What departments of industry or manufactures are expected to be on exhibition?

Mr. Reynolds—Well, that is a hard question to answer. It is a good deal like asking what animals went into the ark. We expect objects of all kinds, from natural products to the finest manufactured articles. The only class of objects for which no provision is made is live stock. The entire grounds set apart for the Exposition are required for the structure alone, so that no space is available for the exhibition of domestic animals. All articles deemed dangerous, either by reason of their explosive or combustible character, and all articles offensive by reason of their odor or appearance, will be excluded.

Reporter—Are the articles exhibited to be on sale also?

Mr. R.—Not as a general thing. Eatables, candy, fruits (if any), soda-water, and such things, may of course be sold and delivered for immediate consumption; but, as a rule, the articles exhibted must remain until the close of the Exposition. They can, of course, be sold at any time, but they must not be removed.

Reporter—Are there premiums to be awarded, as at agricultural fairs?

Mr. R.—Prizes will not be awarded, nor is it intended that the Exposition shall be a competitive one; but it is proposed to publish, soon after the close, a complete and impartial official report, containing brief descriptions of such contributions as appear to be meritorious, with such facts and statistics as exhibitors may furnish relating to the articles displayed by them, so as to form a valuable record for future reference.

Reporter—How long is the Exposition to be held?

Mr. R.—Well, it is not yet definitely decided, but it will be from four to six weeks.

Reporter—Is there to be a price for admission for spectators, and, if so, what price for single or season tickets?

Mr. R.—There will of course be a charge for admittance, but the details of this matter have not yet been definitely determined upon.

Reporter—Is there a fee for the privilege of exhibiting articles, or is it necessary to rent room in order to exhibit?

Mr. R.—There is no fee for the privilege of exhibiting, nor is there any charge for space. All that can be accommodated are freely welcomed, if they are reasonable in their requests, and comply with the conditions.

Reporter—Do the managers invite contributions of pictures or other works of art to add to the display, and, if so, do they guarantee safe keeping and return?

Mr. R.—The art-gallery is as nearly fire-proof as can be, and contributions of works of art for exhibition are, of course, desired; but each exhibitor, as in all other departments, must attend to his own insurance, and, beyond the assurance of the greatest care being taken to protect all articles, no guarantee of safe-keeping can be given.

Reporter—What is the date fixed for opening?

Mr. R.—It cannot be accurately stated yet. It will probably be Sept. 23 or 25.

Reporter—Will the Exposition be open during the evening?

Mr. R.—It undoubtedly will. The evenings will, at first, be as well attended as the mornings.

Reporter—Are there any other attractions besides the mere sight of novelties, etc.?

Mr. R.—There will be instrumental concerts in the evenings, and perhaps in the afternoons. The elevator, running to the top of the building, will be an attraction to many, enabling them to get a view of the city and harbor that they never had before. But of course the Exposition, in itself, will present the most attractive features, and if a person would not go to see it, he wouldn't care to see anything else.

MAYOR MEDILL'S DEPARTURE.

The Mayor will start for New York this evening, at 5 o'clock, if official and other duties do not prevent him. He purposes sailing for Europe in the steamer Algeria, on the 27th instant. The plan of his trip is not yet yet definitely marked out. He says he goes for rest, and the only thing approaching labor he will engage in while absent will be writing an occasional letter upon something not given in the guide-books. He was visited yesterday afternoon by many friends, who bade him a hearty farewell. Ald. McGrath also called, but happily for that individual the Mayor was out. McGrath talked boastingly of his "power," and said he would yet make it hot for somebody. His talk was amusing, because it was so very silly. The Inspectors of the House of Correction also held a conference with the Mayor at the latter's request, in the presence of Acting-Mayor Bond. Nothing of importance was talked about, the object of the meeting being to inform Mr. Bond of the nature of his duties in connection with the Bridewell.

Acting-Mayor Bond spent many hours with Mayor Medill yesterday, receiving words of instruction concerning the duties of the office he is soon to assume. The Mayor seemed to have very much to say to him, and if Mr. Bond's conduct shall be controlled by the instruction he received, he will go out of office with as honorable a record as the retiring Mayor. The Mayor signified that he had not given him all the lessons of experience he desired to, by requesting him to spend an hour with him this morning.

AQUATIC AMUSEMENTS AT GENEVA LAKE.

A Sportive Scene Not Put Down in the Bills.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 18, 1873.

The regatta at this place to-day was enjoyed by a large assembly of people from this place and the surrounding country, and by many visitors from Chicago. The programme was as follows:

10 o'clock a. m.—Handicap race; prize, silver pitcher, for sailing boats, to and around a stake-boat, off Long Point.

Nettie—J. M. Harney.
Flying Cloud—5m—H. Sturges.
Schooner—5m—Billy Woods.
Clara—5m—G. Van Slyck.
Lillian—15m—J. G. Dwen.
Lizzie Moore—15m—H. L. Hill.
Minnehaha—15m—O. Newbury.
White Swan—15m—C. E. Buire.

3 o'clock—Single-scull races, one mile and return; first, gold medal.

W. M. B. Curtis, Chicago Sculler's Club, scarlet and white, dr.

T. A. Allcock, Chicago Sculler's Club, scarlet and white.

G. J. Flanders, Chicago Athletic Club, brown and white.

3:30 o'clock—Working boat race. One mile and return; fishing-rod and reel. C. E. Buhre, M. J. Weatherwax, Latona; H. Sturges, W. Sturges, Dauntless; Charley Downs, A. O. Downs, Lotus; Henry Moore, Cate Walker, Goldsmith Maid; Robert Warren, Ethel.

4 o'clock—Double scull race. One mile and return. Silver goblets (two pieces), and field glasses. T. A. Allcock, J. J. Flanders; M. J. Weatherwax, C. E. Buhre, Gipsy; Charley Downs, A. Ogden Downs, Lotus.

5 o'clock—Running race, 100 yards; prize, silver salver.

5:30 o'clock—Tub race; prize and $5.

6 o'clock—Swimming match of 200 yards, with one turn, for a pair of silver goblets.

7:30 o'clock—Dance at Walker's Hall.

Only four of the eight entries in the handicap race started. It was won by the Lillian, sailed by Julian S. Rumsey, of Chicago. Time, 2 hours, 45 minutes. The single scull race was won by J. A. Allcock; time, 18:20. The double scull was won by Moore and Walker; time, 18:22.

Late in the afternoon, a scene took place at the breakwater which was not down in the programme, but which nevertheless caused a great deal of amusement. Mr. Charles L. Wilson and J. G. Dwen, of Chicago, came sailing down from the head of the lake to the breakwater which protects one end of the bridge. Upon this structure was standing Charley Vipham, of this place, a good-natured but muscular son of Old England. As Wilson and Dwen approached the breakwater, where they desired to effect a landing, they loudly and peremptorily ordered Vipham to get off. Vipham, instead of obeying the order, smilingly inquired how much of this lake they owned. "The whole of it," retorted one of the parties in the boat. At this moment the boat struck the breakwater, and Vipham went into the drink, but whether they pushed him in or whether they run the boat so as to throw him off his balance I could not learn. The water was about waist deep. Vipham was on his feet in an instant, and, seizing Wilson, he soused him under water. He then performed the same office for Dwen, making them both Baptists by immersion, but not Free-Will Baptists. The crowd of course ran to the bridge to see the new sport provided for the public, and peals of laughter rent the air as these three male Venuses rose from the sea.

ULTRAMARINE.

HYDE PARK.

The Establishment of Regular Grades--Meeting of the Board of Education--The Kenwood Boat-Club's First Voyage.

The Board of Trustees of Hyde Park held an adjourned meeting on Monday evening to correct errors. The Attorney, Col. Thompson, has been for a long time insisting on regularly established grades for every proposed improvement, knowing that any assessment would fail in court on application for judgment if it was found that no grade had been established. Recently, on his last case in court, and on the very last objection made by a chronic tax-fighter, this point was raised and was sustained. The fatal weakness once discovered, it was utterly useless to proceed to the collection of any special assessment until this error was corrected. The Village Engineer has been working up this matter night and day for a long time, and came prepared with profiles of every street and avenue in the village. So the Trustees by formal ordinances established all the grades, rescinded and afterwards re-enacted all the ordinances for special assessments for all the improvements heretofore adopted, and the chronic tax-fighters may now cross off this objection from their printed list.

The salaries of Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works were raised to $2,000 per annum from Aug. 15.

Rebates on Wabash avenue were allowed to Nancy F. Nickerson, $40.58, and to J. B. Adams, $300.

John McCaffrey's claim for interest was returned by the Committee of Streets, and referred to Committee on Finance.

A warrant for $197.25 was ordered on street-repair fund in favor of Chicago & Thornton Road to correct error of July 19, 1873. John F. Barney, William P. Gray, and the President were appointed the Special Committee on the construction of Water-Works. Adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At the meeting of the Board of Education on Monday evening, the Special Committee made a lengthy report on the condition and wants of the schools, and on their recommendation it was ordered that Lots 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, in Block 49, in Cornell, be accepted as a donation from Paul Cornell; that a school be established, and a school-house be built thereon, to be known as the Cornell School; that a school be established in the South Shore Subdvivision by Messrs. Binford and Middleton, who were empowered to procure a room, fit for the purpose, and select a teacher.

A communication from D. Appleton & Co. in recommendation of Cornell's Geographies, and from A. G. Lane recommending a music teacher, were received and referred.

A contract was ordered with W. L. Robinson for ninety tons of coal. A number of plans for school house were presented, but for want of specifications and estimates had to lay over until next meeting. Adjourned.

A NOVEL SIGHT

was presented in front of the village hall by the halting there of two large mule-teams attached to wagons loaded with iron water-pipes, and some supposed they were for the Hyde Park water-works. It appears the drivers tried to act mule with Lowe, of the South Park police, and would neither leave the boulevard nor quit cursing him. So he captured them and lodged them in jail.

ROW, BROTHERS, ROW.

The Kenwood Boat-Club had a jolly time Monday with their new eight-oared barge. Twelve jolly tars in embryo, embarked at Clark street bridge, Chicago, at 2 p. m., and, after much toil and perspiration, landed at Kenwood Pier to be welcomed by several hundred friends assembled on the occasion, and, after partaking of a supper, breaking wine over the bow, christening the new boat, and hearing various speeches of congratulation, separated to meet again in the morning.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS AS CONSULS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: For some time back, we have been treated to bitter complaints against Secretary Fish for his decided unwillingness to appoint naturalized citizens as American Consuls to their native countries. Well, the rule obtains; but as well might the foreign-born citizens of any other country as Germany object to it; for its application is made universal, as the present writer can prove from personal experience. Grant that the obnoxious rule may be motived, as asserted, by deference to Bismarck, is it not conceivable that in this matter, as in some others, the haughty Pomeranian may have betrayed short-sighted statesmanship in the important affairs of his country, and a "note thereof" been taken here?

AN IRISH-AMERICAN APPLICANT.

—Southern Illinois is being improved very rapidly. Our exchanges from that section of the country mention many new industries, as iron and salt works, furniture factories, &c., &c.—*Illinois State Journal.*

A QUEER TRANSACTION.

Collector Emery and the Tice Meter Case.

Decision of Judge Blodgett Thereon.

A Barefaced Fraud Perpetrated on the United States District Court.

Collusion and Violation of Trust on the Part of Emery.

The following opinion delivered by Judge Blodgett, on the 11th inst., in the Tice meter case, was withheld by the Judge for revision. It is a decision of much importance, involving a question of fraud, collusion, and violation of stipulations between parties in the United States District Court, and a possible conflict of jurisdiction between that Court and the Circuit Court of Peoria County:

Adolph Nasbaum et al. v. Enoch Emery. This case, and several others now on the docket involving the same questions, are brought before the Court on a motion by the plaintiffs to set aside an order entered a few days since reinstating the cases upon the docket, and also upon a motion by Isaac P. Tice for a rule on defendant to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay into court the money in controversy in the cases. The

HISTORY OF THESE CASES

is substantially this: By the Internal Revenue law of July, 1868, it is provided that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe a meter to be used in all distilleries for the purpose of measuring the spirits made therein. And by a regulation subsequently adopted by the Internal Revenue Bureau, the meters made and patented by Isaac P. Tice were adopted by the Government and required to be used in all distilleries. The defendant Emery was, in the fall of 1868, and for some years thereafter, the Collector of Internal Revenue in the Peoria District in this State, and the plaintiffs in these several suits were distillers at Peoria. Being thus required to use the Tice meters in their distilleries, they made the requisitions provided by the "*regulations*" on the Collector of their District for "*meters*," and paid into the Collector's hands the purchase price of the meters so ordered. The Collector thereupon ordered the meters from Tice, and the same were duly shipped to the distillers so ordering them. On the arrival of the meters the plaintiffs were dissatisfied with their operation, and their practical use was soon abandoned. The several distillers who had so paid over their money to the defendant and ordered meters, subsequently brought suits in assumpsit for money had and received against Emery in the Peoria Circuit Court, to recover back the purchase money they had respectively paid for their meters. They also respectively filed bills in chancery against Emery and Tice in the Peoria Circuit Court, alleging in substance that the meters were worthless, that the regulation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue requiring the use of the meters in distilleries was

UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND VOID,

and alleging also that Tice, to whom the money was owing, was insolvent, and prayed that Emery be enjoined from paying the money over to Tice, and that he be decreed to pay it back to them.

All these cases were removed to this Court, on the application of Mr. Emery, where they were pending at the time of the Chicago fire. After the fire the record was restored in the common law cases, but the files have not been restored in the chancery cases.

To the declarations restored in the several cases at common law, the defendants pleaded first the general issue, and secondly, a special plea, setting up in substance that Emery, the defendant, was the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Peoria District; that the money referred to in the plaintiff's declaration was paid to Emery as such Collector, as the purchase money for Tice meters ordered by the plaintiff, and that the money was the money of Tice, and not the plaintiff's, and that Emery did not hold the money for the plaintiff, but held it for Tice, and stating the regulations and proceedings under the Internal Revenue law by which the money had been paid over.

To this plea the plaintiffs filed demurrers in all the cases, joinder was had upon this demurrer, and all the cases were thereupon submitted to the Court.

The matter was held under advisement for for some time by the Court, during which time it was pretty carefully and thoroughly examined, and on the 25th of February last, the demurrers taken by plaintiffs were

OVERRULED BY THE COURT,

but inasmuch as the attorneys for the plaintiffs in the cases were not in court at the time, and as the Court did not, under the circumstances, deem it expedient to enter judgment upon the demurrer, as might have been done, until plaintiffs' counsel could have time to decide upon the course they would pursue, an entry was made that the plaintiffs should be allowed twenty days to elect whether they would stand by their demurrer, or withdraw their demurrer and plead.

The record stood in this manner until some time in the month of July, when the attorney for the defendants appeared and asked that judgment be entered upon the demurrer. Notice was forwarded to the attorneys of the plaintiff, and on the 8th of July, I think, Mr. Ingersoll, of the firm of Ingersoll & McCune, plaintiff's attorney, came into court and dismissed the common law suits. There was no appearance at that time on the part of the defendant, and it did not occur to the Court that there was any impropriety in the plaintiff's dismissing his own suit, as probably that would have been the result, if judgment had been entered upon the demurrer unless my attention had been called to the special stipulations hereafter referred to.

A few days after this dismissal it was brought to the notice of the Court that after the decision upon this demurrer a suit had been brought by one of the plaintiffs in these common law cases, D. C. Farrell, upon the equity side of the

CIRCUIT COURT OF PEORIA COUNTY

against Emery and Tice, setting up that he, the complainant, was the owner, in his own right, of the money which he had paid for the meter which he had ordered, and was the owner, by assignment, from the various other distillers, of what they had respectively paid; that the money was wrongfully withheld by Emery, the Collector of the District; and praying relief in the premises. The suit thus commenced, proceeded to hearing, upon the default of Emery, Tice being brought into court by publication, and his default being also entered, a final decree was entered on the 25th of June last, and on the 7th day of July, the day before these cases were dismissed, as the record now produced in court shows,

MR. EMERY PAID OVER TO FARRELL,

the complainant in that suit, the amount of money in his hands, growing out of the Tice meter transaction.

From the time these cases were first brought to the notice of the Court, it has been apparent upon the record that this was really a suit between these various distillers and Tice, and not between those men and Emery; that Emery had no interest in the matter, was merely a stakeholder of the money, and was in no wise concerned in the result of the suit. His plea stated that substantially, and the various stipulations which have been placed upon the record in the case, and the statements of counsel have shown that counsel who appeared for Emery appeared, in point of fact, at the instance of Tice, were employed by Tice, and acted in the interest of Tice, and that Emery's name was merely used as

THE NOMINAL DEFENDANT,

the money in his hands being the money of either the plaintiffs or of Tice, and not, in any event, the money of Emery.

Counsel who had appeared in the case under these circumstances called the attention of the Court, by an affidavit, to the fact that this suit had been brought in Peoria, that Emery had paid these sums over to the complainant, Farrell, and asked upon this affidavit that these cases should be reinstated, claiming that he was entitled to a judgment upon the demurrer, and to an order that the money should be paid to Tice, producing a stipulation, entered into between the counsel about the 30th of March, 1871, a copy of which was preserved from the fire by having been transmitted to counsel engaged in certain cases of the same nature in New York.

THIS STIPULATION

is as follows: "Enoch Emery ads Nusbaum et al. In all the Tice meter cases, including the above, pending in the United States Court, Northern and Southern District of Illinois, and in State Courts, we agree that the trial of one shall shall be conclusive of all other cases where the facts are substantially alike. And that, upon the trial of that case, the certificates of United States Collectors as to the time when meter was ordered, and when bill of lading was received, and of all other facts of record in the Collector's office, shall be taken without objection.

"And we further agree that for the distillers we will make and rely upon the following points:

"*First*—That the law compelling the distillers to use the meter is unconstitutional, and that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had no legal right to compel distillers to purchase or use the same at their expense.

"And that the meter was of no value. Of all which Tice had notice.

"The legal questions shall be argued before the Court, before any proof is taken, and the Court may give time to take such evidence as the ruling of the Court may render appropriate. We will argue the case in United States Circuit Court, Northern District, Illinois.

"The defendant insists that the value or want of value is immaterial in the absence of fraud or bad faith on part of Tice.

"All the orders of the Revenue Department may be read by either party, on hearing, argument, or trial, and should plaintiffs finally be beaten, then the Court may order the money in Collector's hands, in all cases, to be paid to Tice.

[Signed] "INGERSOLL & MCCUNE,
"For plaintiffs in said several cases.
[Signed] "DOOLITTLE & NORTON,
"Defendant's attorneys in said several cases."

ALL THE CASES

in this court, on the common law side, were submitted on this demurrer, and, as I understood, it was expected that they would be substantially disposed of by the demurrer. It was only because the plaintiffs were not in court by their counsel at the time the demurrer was disposed of, that the matter was allowed to rest. The decision was given in the winter time, in precarious weather, and I thought it very possible they might not have received the notice, or that it might have been impossible for the plaintiffs' attorneys to be here on the appointed morning. Therefore time was given them, simply as a matter of courtesy, as I supposed, in order that they might decide whether they would abide by the demurrer or whether they would still insist upon some proofs being taken; but, as I said before, I understood that all the important questions in the cases were disposed of, and that any further action would be merely pro forma.

On the entering of the motion to reinstate the cases I sustained it, and ordered the cases to be reinstated upon the docket, on the ground that they had been improvidently dismissed.

Defendants' attorneys then asked for

A RULE AGAINST MR. EMERY,

to show cause why he should not pay this money into court. The rule was granted. On the return of the rule, Mr. Emery appeared, by his counsel, and moved to set aside the order reinstating the cases, and to dismiss or redismiss the cases. The motion for a rule against Emery to pay the money into court and the motion to dismiss the cases were argued a few days since, and, after mature consideration, I can see no reason for changing the order formerly made on the reinstatement of the cases on the record. I think in the present status of the record, and in view of what has transpired elsewhere, it is the duty of this Court to retain these cases within its own control, and within its jurisdiction, for the purpose of protecting the rights of the real parties in interest in the litigation.

I cannot look upon the proceedings at Peoria, whereby an attempt, at least, was made to obtain the adjudication of the Peoria Circuit Court upon the matters in controversy between the parties, as anything less than

A FRAUD

upon the jurisdiction of this Court, and the real parties interested in the suits here. It seems to me that this is as mild a term as the Court should, in justice to itself and to the parties, apply to the transaction.

Here was a court of competent jurisdiction, and having jurisdiction of the subject-matter and parties, where the case had been already heard, where the delay in entering the final judgment was purely out of courtesy to the plaintiffs, and where the Court had the undoubted right to order the subject-matter of the litigation to be paid into court for the purpose of protecting the rights of the party in interest. In the face of these stipulations, and the rights of Tice, the party in interest, the plaintiffs, with the connivance of the defendant, and, as it appears,

BY COLLUSION WITH HIM,

enter into an agreement by which a suit is to be instituted before another tribunal, another decree rendered, and the money paid over to the plaintiffs on that decree.

I say there must have been collusion between these parties, because I can hardly conceive that these plaintiffs could, without an understanding with the defendant, have deemed it possible for them to carry through, to a successful termination, this late Peoria suit. It was Emery's right to have plead at once to that suit, the pendency of these suits; and the plaintiffs must have known he would have done so, if he was not

ACTING IN THEIR INTEREST,

and in collusion with them. The Court cannot but conclude there was an understanding between Emery and these plaintiffs in regard to the bringing of this suit in Peoria, and that that suit was brought by collusive arrangement between them. The plaintiffs would not have dared to have brought such a suit; they would have known they would have been met on the threshold by a plea in abatement, which would have inevitably thrown them out of court, if the defendant was acting in good faith for the interest of Tice. But, so far from that being the case, no such plea was interposed; the rights of the party in interest are not at all protected by Emery, but he suffers the Court to take default against himself and Tice, the party in interest, and allows the decree to be entered, simply protecting himself, as he states in his own affidavit, by taking a

BOND OF INDEMNITY

from Farrell. By doing that, he shows he has no confidence, after all, in the validity of the proceedings, because he must be held to know that the decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, honestly rendered, is protection enough, and that he needed no bond or backing. But the whole transaction, taken together, satisfies me that this was a somewhat ingenious attempt to evade the jurisdiction of this Court, and to

EVADE THE STIPULATIONS

which these plaintiffs had themselves entered into, and which were binding upon them in this forum.

Without charging that Mr. Emery intended to be himself a party to a fraud, I think his position must probably be construed to be about this: He is a neighbor of these parties; he has heard their assertions made so repeatedly, and reiterated so frequently, in regard to this meter being worthless, that he perhaps sympathizes with them in their attempts to recover this money back. He perhaps feels that they ought not to have been compelled to purchase these meters, and that, therefore, he, as a good neighbor, ought to facilitate their efforts. But he certainly ought not to do it at the expense of

VIOLATING HIS OWN STIPULATIONS,

and the stipulations which have been made by the plaintiffs themselves, in the interest of the party whom he really represented. His relation to Mr. Tice was that of a Trustee for him, and he ought not to have been guilty of a collusive arrangement by which the funds belonging to Mr. Tice should be placed in any other custody than that in which they were at the time of the commencement of the original suit.

Therefore, I think the Court did right in restoring the cases in the first instance to the docket, setting aside the order of dismissal as having been improvidently entered, and requiring the rule to be entered that the defendant should show cause why this money should not be now paid into court.

I have no doubt but at common law, where the record shows that money is held by a nominal party, either plaintiff or defendant, solely as Trustee for the benefit of some other person, not a party to the record, it is the right of the Court, at the instance of the party in interest, to order the money in controversy to be

BROUGHT INTO COURT.

I say I have no doubt that that is one of the common-law powers of a court of law as well as of a court of equity, but if I had any doubt on this question, it would be entirely set at rest by the stipulation in the case. The pleas of Emery, the defendant, state emphatically and solemnly that he has no interest in this money. The stipulation provides that whenever the Court has disposed of these cases, it shall order the money to be paid to Tice, if the decision be in his favor, and the Court can only do that by ordering the money to be first paid into court, and then order it paid to Tice,—at least that would seem the most regular way.

At the time these suits were brought, Mr. Emery was an officer of the United States Government, and the proper custodian of the money. Since the bringing of these suits, he has ceased to be such officer, and is no longer the proper custodian of this money, either for Tice or the Government,—the controversy being in one sense between the distillers and the Government.

I can, therefore, see no reason why the Court should not make an order that the defendant

PAY THIS MONEY INTO COURT.

I think it a duty the Court owes to itself and to the parties, that it should not allow its jurisdiction to be evaded by a cunning shift—or by what may be justly considered a trick—of this character, and that the administration of justice between parties litigant in this tribunal should not be thwarted by a device of this kind.

An order will therefore be entered that Mr. Emery pay the money in all these cases into court within twenty days from this time.

CHOLERA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Dr. Hamlyn, the noted physician and missionary in India, published some years since a treatment for cholera pursued by him in that country with uniform success. He stated that no case was lost by him unless the patient was in a collapsed state when the treatment was undertaken. Being impressed with the good sense of his method, I adopted it during the visit of the cholera here in 1866, and saved every case except those in which the fatal collapse had already set in. I afterwards used it with similar results on the plains the ensuing year, when our party was overtaken by the cholera in its march westward. The most valuable thing in connection with the treatment is, that it may be undertaken at once in the family, and pursued successfully until a physician is called.

Hamlyn states, first, that cholera is always preceded by diarrhea. This is its incipient stage. The trouble is, too many neglect these first approaches. The monster may then be baffled with comparative ease. The first two, and most essential, points of the whole treatment are: rest, and refraining from water. For this incipient stage, he used mixture No. 1, composed of tincture rhubarb two parts; laudanum and camphor, each one part; dose, from half to a full teaspoonful, repeating if necessary. The thirst may be alleviated by a teaspoonful or less of gum-Arabic water occasionally. Should the disease prove obstinate, or have advanced to the rice-water-discharge state, then more vigorous measures are needed. The patient must go to bed and stay there quietly. Mustard plaster on pit of the stomach (pure mustard, not the adulterated). Bags of hot ashes, or hot bricks, or bottles of hot water, near the body, if case is very bad. Then give mixture No. 2, consisting of capsicum, cardamom, ginger, and laudanum, equal parts. Dose, from 15 to 30 drops, repeating if necessary. This will usually prove effective; but, in some obstinate cases, it may be necessary to give injections of laudanum and starch. In all cases where water was taken, the disease proved fatal. During the convalescent period, for at least two days, rice-water should be taken sparingly for nourishment, the rice being first slightly roasted.

When the disease comes, take rest at once, and *don't take water.*

FRIEND.

GERMAN DESPOTISM.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I read with great interest your correspondent's letter from Cologne in your issue of Aug. 6, and your editorial comments thereon, which I believe to be perfectly correct. This morning's TRIBUNE contains a letter, signed "Republican," defending the German Government against your and your correspondent's criticism; and, with your permission, I will say a few words in reference to it.

If it be true that political apathy in Germany (which "Republican" fully admits) arises from the fact that Government does not press hard on the people, the same is true, by analogy, of the political apathy in Turkey and Russia. In this country, we are not apathetic, because we know we can bring about any desired change in our country's policy. In Germany, political apathy arises from a settled conviction that the people can prevail nothing against Government, and the very idea of a serious opposition to Government seems preposterous to them. Ask them why they do not oppose this or that which is distasteful and oppressive to the great mass of the people, you are invariably answered: "What's the use of running your head against the wall?" It is all bosh to say that legislation in Germany has a popular source. Everybody in that country will tell you that no laws are, or can ever be, enacted which are displeasing to Prince Bismarck and Kaiser William; and, if it should happen, as was the case just before the late Austro-Prussian war, that the Representative Chambers do not absolutely bow to their sovereign will, they simply set them aside and carry out their own measures.

All that "Republican" says about the Prussian school system, and Government interference in religious affairs, only tends to prove that you didn't overstate one iota the despotic nature of that Government in this respect; and the oppressive character of the military laws he doesn't deny in the least; he only tries to palliate it. Germany is surrounded by powers keeping up large standing armies; ergo, Germany must do the same, and can't help it. Within the last decade, European standing armies have been doubled in strength; now, hasn't Germany been the principal cause and lever in this delightful "progress?" I cannot here enter into details, but I say, in conclusion, that, even were there no military powers around Germany, that Empire couldn't exist without a large standing army one twelvemonth,—for the sole reason that it is a despotic Government. Prussia has never asked the millions annexed in 1866 whether they want to be her subjects or not; it is by mere force she holds Alsace and Lorraine, where not one in a thousand inhabitants cherishes any affection for Germany; in fact, she has ever been extending her dominion in a high-handed manner, with utter disregard of popular rights, treating nations like chattels; and, to this very day, she rules mainly by brute force in the old provinces of Posen and Silesia. If Mexico would annex California and Texas, and hold them in submission under the pretence that, in times gone by, they were Mexican territory, it would be about as just as for Germany to annex French provinces; and, to be sure, Mexico couldn't help keeping a large standing army in such a case.

CHARLES JONAS.

BARNUM'S SHOW.

The Greatest and Best Show in the World.

Chicago has become accustomed to giant audiences since the Jubilee jam in the grand depot of the Lake Shore and Rock Island Railroads. She can contemplate, therefore, with calm satisfaction the enormous crowds that file in and stow themselves away under the monster tent of Barnum's Circus, on the corner of Elizabeth and Madison streets. There is no other reason for this gathering than that the circus is, without any exception, the largest, best appointed, and most complete that has ever been seen in this city, and that Mr. Barnum's claim to having the best show in the world is absolutely true. The appointments are of the most elaborate character. A reporter was shown round among the extemporized stables, and the dining and sleeping rooms, the monster kitchens, and so forth, and could not repress his astonishment at finding them arranged on so generous a scale. But, as the general visitor would not have time to do more than investigate half the curiosities, this notice must be confined to what he will see there. The collection of animals is very large, the menagerie being, like the ring performance, better than any in the country. Among the curiosities that first strike the eye are the two ungainly amphibious creatures in a cage, with an enormous tank of water. These are genuine sea-lions, each about eight times as big as the ordinary seals which are palmed off on the public. They are strange-looking fellows, with long, white moustaches, and heads shaped like plums. They are quite tame. Another sight, and a very pretty one, too, is the pair of young giraffes. These are very delicate animals, but very pretty, and as docile as kittens. Though babies, they stand high above the tallest camels, while their bodies are scarcely as large as those of a good sized dog. There are four elephants, two of them only, "Betsy" and "Gipsy," saved from the last fire. There is a dog with them, between whom and the elephants there is a strong alliance. The dog follows the great beasts into the ring, stands upon and under them, and never leaves them, even to sleep. There are some fine specimens of tigers, lions, leopards, laughing hyenas, and other furious brutes; a whole drove of Bactrian camels; two real cannibals; Admiral Dot and Commodore Nutt, an armless boy, and such a variety of things that it would take a column merely to refer to them. The "talking-machine" is a curiosity which deserves especial notice. It is built upon the same principles as the human organ of speech, with a flexible tongue. The sounds originate from a pair of bellows and stops, and are regulated by the tongue. The articulation is perfect, but the voice is rather monotonous. The words Ho-race Gree-ley can be distinctly heard over the whole auditorium. So enormous is this covered space that two enormous rings are not sufficient to fill the interior, and yet every seat in the amphitheatre was filled, there being not less than 10,000 people present. The first act is an Oriental pageant, and is very interesting. While the living curiosities are being exhibited in one ring, some excellent gymnastic feats are being carried on in the other, on the triple horizontal bar, one act of which never fails to call out a roar of approval. Prof. Bushnell, standing with one leg on the invisible wire, can do more jugglery than almost any competitor on the ground. His "impalement feat," with Madame Bushnell, is one which keeps the hair creeping, because it seems too bad to run even the remotest risk of injuring so bright a little lady. But she appears rather to enjoy having a dozen knives whistle within a quarter of an inch of her face, and does not even wink. It would be impossible to mention each individual act, but one or two may be selected. The great cannon act is a wonder. M'lle Angela, a French woman of unassuming manners, and standing about six feet in her slippers, carries upon her shoulders an enormous brass cannon—an ordinary field-piece. She steps into the ring with this toy upon her shoulder, and a small boy jumps up on the top of it, and fires it off. There must be considerable recoil to it, but she does not budge an inch. Signor Sebastian, in his perilous "carrying-act," in his bareback ride, without saddle or bridle, carrying his little boy Louis on his head, is astonishing. It is a feat which rivets attention, and always deservedly brings down the house. All the riding is good. Frank Barry, the English bareback rider, Master Mathews, the boy hurdle-rider, Miss Lucille Watson, from Astley's, and Miss Vinnie Cook are, in their specialties, without a superior in the country. There are some magnificent horses in the collection, both in point of appearance and intelligence, and the clowns, Gus Lee, Jerry Hooper, Mons. Aymar, and Masters George and Jerry Mathews, cannot be beaten. We might add plenty more about this enormous show, but there is no need to say anything more than that the most fastidious will admit that the claim of the indefatigable proprietor, that he has a "Great Moral Show," is just. There is everything which to amuse, much to instruct, nothing to offend, and this is high praise.

A Very Surprising Surprise Party.

Those surprise parties, somehow, nearly always turn out unpleasantly. They tell about one that came off up in Connecticut recently which was not half as joyous as it should have been. It was reported of a man and his wife, who had been married for many years without having any children, that they had at last been made happy by the birth of a daughter. Some of their friends determined to give the man a presentation surprise party. So about forty persons marched up to the house, one evening, carrying a cradle, and lots of gum-rings, and bibs, and bottles with gum nozzles, and a baby-carriage, and some little night-gowns, and a coral armlet, and a gross of soothing syrup, and paregoric. And they all burst into the parlor at once on tip-toe. And when the man in amazement, asked them what they meant by such conduct, they said they were coming quietly, so as not to wake the baby. And when he blushed and stammered and asked, "What baby?" they said his baby, and began to hand him the things, and to load him up with soothing-syrup and gum-rings, until he floored one of the guests with a quart bottle of paregoric, and held him down until he expired. And then it was revealed that it was all a mistake about that little daughter; that no such arrival had taken place at all, but that the report was false. And then the surprise party was a great deal more surprised than the man was; and the guests gathered up that infant furniture and tried to pretend to the man that they never thought he had a daughter, but that they understood he had accepted a position as a director of an orphan asylum, and that they brought around a few things for him to distribute among the poor fatherless children. The man said it was singularly thin, and then the company went home. The Constitutional Convention ought to adopt some kind of a measure to prevent these mistakes.—*Max Adeler.*

...ment seems preposterous to them. ...m why they do not oppose this or ...is distasteful and oppressive to the grea... ...f the people, you are invariably answer... "What's the use of running your head ...the wall?" It is all bosh to say that ...ion in Germany has a popular source. ...ody in that country will tell you that no ...e, or can ever be, enacted which are dis... ...g to Prince Bismarck and Kaiser William; ...it should happen, as was the case just ...the late Austro-Prussian war, that the ...entative Chambers do not absolutely bow ...r sovereign will, they simply set them ...and carry out their own measures. ...hat "Republican" says about the Prus... ...hool system, and Government interfer... ...religious affairs, only tends to prove that ...n't overstate one iota the despotic nature ...t Government in this respect; and the ...ive character of the military laws he ...deny in the least; he only tries to palli... ...Germany is surrounded by powers keep... ...large standing armies; ergo, Germany ...do the same, and can't help it. Within ...t decade, European standing armies have ...oubled in strength; now, hasn't Germany ...the principal cause and lever in ...elightful "progress?" I cannot here ...nto details, but I say, in conclusion, that, ...ere there no military powers around ...ny, that Empire couldn't exist without a ...anding army one twelvemonth,—for the ...ason that it is a despotic Government. ...has never asked the millions annexed ...whether they want to be her subjects ...; it is by mere force she holds Alsace and ...ne, where not one in a thousand inhabi... ...herishes any affection for Germany; in ...he has ever been extending her dominion ...gh-handed manner, with utter disregard ...liar rights, treating nations like chattels; ...this very day, she rules mainly by brute ...the old provinces of Posen and Silesia. ...ico would annex California and Texas, ...ld them in submission under the pretence ...times gone by, they were Mexican terri... ...would be about as just as for Germany ...ex French provinces; and, to be sure, ...couldn't help keeping a large standing ...n such a case. CHARLES JONAS.

BARNUM'S SHOW.

...reatest and Best Show in the World.

...ago has become accustomed to giant au... ...since the Jubilee jam in the grand depot ...Lake Shore and Rock Island Railroads. ...n contemplate, therefore, with calm satis... ...the enormous crowds that file in and ...emselves away under the monster tent of ...n's Circus, on the corner of Eliza... ...and Madison streets. There is ...other reason for this gathering ...hat the circus is, without any exception, ...gest, best appointed, and most complete ...as ever been seen in this city, and that ...rnum's claim to having the best show in ...rld is absolutely true. The appointments ...the most elaborate character. A reporter ...hown round among the extemporized ..., and the dining and sleeping rooms, the ...r kitchens, and so forth, and could not ...his astonishment at finding them ar... ...on so generous a scale. But, as the gen... ...isitor would not have time to do ...han investigate half the curiosities, this ...must be confined to what he will ...re. The collection of animals is very ...he menagerie being, like the ring per... ...ce, better than any in the country. ...the curiosities that first strike the eye ...two ungainly amphibious creatures in a ...ith an enormous tank of water. These ...uine sea-lions, each about eight times as ...ordinary seals which are palmed off on ...blic. They are strange-looking fellows, ...g, white moustaches, and heads shaped ...plums. They are quite tame. ...r sight, and a very pretty one, ...s the pair of young giraffes. ...re very delicate animals, but very pretty, ...docile as kittens. Though babies, they ...igh above the tallest camels, while their ...re scarcely as large as those of a good ...g. There are four elephants, two of ...y, "Betsy" and "Gipsy," saved from ...fire. There is a dog with them, between ...nd the elephants there is a strong alli... ...The dog follows the great beasts into the ...tands upon and under them, and ...leaves them, even to sleep. There ...fine specimens of tigers, lions, ...laughing hyenas, and other furious ...a whole drove of Bactrian camels; two ...nibals; Admiral Dot and Commodore ...n armless boy, and such a variety of ...that it would take a column merely to ...them. The "talking-machine" is a cu... ...which deserves especial notice. It is ...pon the same principles as the human ...speech, with a flexible tongue. The ...originate from a pair of bellows and ...and are regulated by the tongue. The ...ion is perfect, but the voice is rather ...ous. The words Ho-race Gree-ley can be ...y heard over the whole auditorium. So ...s is this covered space that two enor... ...gs are not sufficient to fill the interior, ...every seat in the amphitheatre was filled, ...ing not less than 10,000 people present. ...t act is an Oriental pageant, and is very ...ng. While the living curiosities are be... ...ibited in one ring, some excellent gym... ...ts are being carried on in the other, on ...e horizontal bar, one act of which never ...call out a roar of approval. Prof. ..., standing with one leg on the ...wire, can do more jugglery than almost ...petitor on the ground. His "impale... ...t," with Madame Bushnell, is one which ...s hair creeping, because it seems too ...n even the remotest risk of injuring so ...little lady. But she appears rather to ...ving a dozen knives whistle within a ...f an inch of her face, and does not ...k. It would be impossible to mention ...vidual act, but one or two may be se... ...The great cannon act is a ...M'lle Angela, a French ...of unassuming manners, and ...about six feet in her slippers, carries ...shoulders an enormous brass cannon— ...ry field-piece. She steps into the ring ...toy upon her shoulder, and a small boy ...on the top of it, and fires it off. There ...considerable recoil to it, but she does ...e an inch. Signor Sebastian, in his per... ...rying-act," in his bareback ride, with... ...e or bridle, carrying his little boy Louis ...ad, is astonishing. It is a feat which rivets ..., and always deservedly brings down ...use. All the riding is good. ...arry, the English bareback rider, ...athews, the boy hurdle-rider, Miss Lu... ...son, from Astley's, and Miss Vinnie ...in their specialities, without a superior ...ountry. There are some magnificent ...the collection, both in point of appear... ...intelligence, and the clowns, Gus Lee, ...ooper, Mons. Aymar, and Masters ...d Jerry Mathews, cannot be beaten. ...add plenty more about this enormous ...there is no need to say anything more ...the most fastidious will admit that the ...he indefatigable proprietor, that he has ..."Moral Show," is just. There is every... ...ch to amuse, much to instruct, nothing ...and this is high praise.

...y Surprising Surprise Party.

...surprise parties, somehow, nearly al... ...out unpleasantly. They tell about ...came off up in Connecticut recently ...not half as joyous as it should have ...was reported of a man and his wife, ...een married for many years without ...y children, that they had at last ...e happy by the birth of a daugh... ...of their friends determined to ...an a presentation surprise party. So ...y persons marched up to the house, ...g, carrying a cradle, and lots of gum... ...bibs, and bottles with gum nozzles, ...by-carriage, and some little night... ...d a coral armlet, and a gross of ...syrup, and paregoric. And they ...into the parlor at once on tip-toe. ...n the man in amazement, ...n what they meant by such conduct, ...ey were coming quietly, so as not to ...baby. And when he blushed and ...and asked, "What baby?" they said ...and began to hand him the things, and ...im up with soothing-syrup and ...until he floored one of the ...th a quart bottle of paregoric, ...him down until he expired. ...it was revealed that it was all a ...out that little daughter; that no such ...taken place at all, but that the report ...And then the surprise party was ...deal more surprised than the ...and the guests gathered up ...t furniture and tried to pretend ...n that they never thought he had ..., but that they understood he had ...position as a director of an orphan ...and that they brought around a few ...him to distribute among the poor ...children. The man said it was singu... ...and then the company went home, ...tutional Convention ought to adopt ...of a measure to prevent these mis... ...delsky.

DOG EAT DOG.

How the Gamblers are Going Through Mike McDonald's Pile.

The Late "Boss" Brace Faro-Dealer in the Hands of His Friends.

His Wife Applies to Capt. Buckley for Relief Against Watt Robbins.

The boss gambler in this city has been "Mike" McDonald. The name is familiar to the public because it has appeared almost daily in the newspapers for several years, and always in connection with some nefarious transaction by which he grew rich at the expense of innumerable victims. His career has been one of fraud,—open, bold, and unblushing. He is, or perhaps it would be more correct to say he was, a keen, shrewd sharper, up to all the tricks of his infamous profession, a being without feeling, heart or conscience, who recked not how many a wife sat up all night waiting for her husband to return from some of his dens, where children were robbed of their patrimony, homes rendered desolate, and hearts broken. In the days before the fire, McDonald used to boast that he "ran the town," and openly intimated that he had the police officers under his thumb; that they dared not disturb the tigers that crouched in his lairs, or the beasts or their proprietor (himself) might turn and rend them. He had virtually a monopoly of the gambling houses in the city. As was remarked before, he was boss. He ran faro banks, "skin" games, and "brace" games, never appearing as principal, but officiating in the more lucrative and safer position of banker. Men were robbed nightly in his dens. Defalcations in mercantile establishments that have never been exposed to the public gaze were caused by infatuated clerks who, having begun play, became fascinated, and when they lost kept on abstracting money in the hope of retrieving their losses. Of course there was no retrieval. There never is in such cases. The gambler's den is a Maelstrom that sucks in and engulfs everything and everybody that get within its fatal grasp. McDonald used to drink very hard, but it interfered with his fortunes, for a gambler requires a cool and calculating head. He forsook the bowl. It would have been well for his victims had he continued to drink until he filled a drunkard's grave. Well, he abandoned whisky for the time and embraced villainy, and there is probably no man in the world responsible for as much misery as Michael McDonald, the gambler of Chicago.

The following affidavits made four years ago, and published in THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 8, 1869, will give an idea of how he roped in his victims:

Charles Goodman, Jr., deposes that he is of the age of 24 years, and that in April of 1866, being then resident with his parents on the West Side, he was employed by the Chicago Dock Company, a corporation under the laws of this State, having its habitat and doing its business in this city. His employment was that of general clerk, in which was included the business of collecting and disbursing money in connection with the Company's storage business; he was to receive money and deposit it in bank; and, that he might make proper payments, checks by the Treasurer, signed in blank, were intrusted to him, each of these being made payable to his own order. In May or June, 1868, while he was thus employed, on one evening he visited a gambling-room on Dearborn street, where he made the acquaintance of one Martin, who urged him to play. At this solicitation, he, knowing nothing of the game, handed to Martin $15, which was bet and lost. He was then urged to bet more money, that the sum might be won back. Having this hope, he went to the office of his employer (on LaSalle street), Martin being in his company, and it being about 11 p. m.; and being there, he took from the Company's safe $100 of its money. He then rejoined his new associate, Martin, and returned to the gambling-house. Martin, as his agent, bet the money and lost. [illegible] then left the den in company with another [illegible], upon reaching the sidewalk, was met by [illegible] and introduced to his more recent acquaintance, "Mr. McDonald, the partner of Martin." [illegible] was now again suggested that a [illegible] of money be procured, the hope of [recovering] the lost $100 being held out. So induced, [he] visited the Company's safe, this time abstracting [illegible]. There was an almost instantaneous return [to the gam]bling-house, and also a speedy loss of that [illegible] McDonald then left, and Martin soon followed, [illegible] that he would go and procure means to [win] back the lost $515. They, however, before leaving, [made] an appointment to meet him at the [office] of Otis Field on the following [illegible]. The meeting was had, and the conversation [turne]d upon the best means of recovering the money [illegible]. Several meetings followed, and within a few [illegible] witness told the gamblers that the money he [had lo]st for him was none of his, but his employers'. [illegible] they advised him to make haste and get [illegible] retrieve his loss before discovery was [made]. In an effort to do this, he took of the [Co]mpany about $12,000, at various times, paying [illegible] of from $100 to $400 to Martin and McDonald, [who] played for him and invariably lost. An era [of desper]ation coming on, some time in October, 1868, [he] visited these two gamblers as to some means of [recovering] the lost money. Thereupon McDonald suggested to him to take all of [the] Company's money he could get hold [of], at least enough to induce the Company to compromise, and place the money thus taken in the hands [of so]me trustworthy party, so that it might be concealed even from himself, and thus by possessing the [money], and being unable to account for it, except to [illegible], it might be delivered, compel a compromise. Believing McDonald to be friendly and able to aid him, according [to] his suggestion, deponent assented to such a transaction, expressing a desire that McDonald should be [the] trustee, it being agreed that McDonald should [take] it to Martin, who was supposed by deponent to be at Cleveland. This proposition was assented to on both sides. In fulfillment of its terms, on the 31st of October, 1868, deponent drew a check for, and received, the sum of $4,700.09 from the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company. He drew from the Union National Bank of Chicago $4,901.28, and another sum of $5,000 from the Loan & Trust Company, as well as a second sum of $10,000 from the Union National Bank—in all, $28,601.32. These sums were at once turned over to McDonald, excepting the odd cents, deponent telling him how he obtained it, and the reason of his so getting it, the agreement then being that the money should be used according to the plan matured, and so far effectuated, it being further understood that McDonald should, before the following Wednesday, visit the Company's Treasurer and endeavor to force a compromise as to all the money that had been taken, amounting to something over $40,000. The young defaulter then went away at McDonald's request, to Toronto, thence to Montreal, from which place to New York; thence went to San Francisco, where remained until June, when he started for Chicago.

Samuel P. Atwater, the late Secretary and Treasurer of the swindled corporation, added to the above his affidavit. It would appear that that he vacated office in February last, but remained a stockholder of the Company. He swears that at the time he became Treasurer, Charles Goodman was a clerk employed by the corporation, in which capacity he remained until the 1st of November, 1868, when he left without notice. On the 31st of October, 1868, the Company had a deposit in the Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company of over $9,700.90, and in the Union National Bank, about $14,000, and prior to the date, and for months, Goodman had been entrusted with blank checks upon these institutions, payable to his own order, and authorized to draw money as it should be needed in the business of the Company. On the day named, Goodman exceeded his authority by drawing the checks stated in his affidavit, and, as the money received upon them was not for the use of the Company, he stated it was fraudulently drawn, and wrongfully converted with an intention of cheating. On information and belief, he swears that Michael McDonald was a party to this fraud, and the instigator of it.

Such is a specimen of the *modus operandi* adopted by McDonald and the thieves he used for his vile purposes. He ran his banks until the fire, reaping a golden harvest out of the profits. He was interested in every "skin" and "brace" game in the city. He prospered like an ill weed up to the time of the fire, and when the city began to revive he came to life again; his dens were in full blast once more, and for awhile his luck stuck to him. But every day has its night, and the police *regime* which he bragged was in his power ceased to reign. There was a change in many respects. Superintendent Washburn was appointed. He instituted a series of raids on gambling-dens which gave the gamblers no peace, frightened away their customers, demoralized the business so that it began to droop and be dull, and gambling was never at such a low ebb as it is in Chicago to-day. It is now dog eat dog with them. None suffered as much as McDonald. His "brace" and "skin" games being broken up, his sources of revenue ceased, he lost his devilish equanimity and coolness that carried him safely through his villainy. His nature craved excitement. He is in the meshes of gam[bling], [and] the current that leads downward [to a pa]uper's grave, and that it will be his end, [as it has] been the end of gamblers from time [immemor]ial, there can be no doubt. He showed [illegible] the weakness that is at the bottom [of gam]bling natures, by engaging in a fight [against a b]ank. Of course he lost. He ought [to have] known that he would lose. [Did he] not know that thousands had [illegible] dens, and that the same fate awaited [illegible] ten gains? He sat and played against [Ro]bbins' bank on Clark street, and when the session adjourned he was largely out of pocket. The gamblers say he lost $2,700, but the police were informed that he lost $6,000. Served him right.

Fearing that the loss of so much money would drive him to intemperance and other recklessness, his wife, on Monday, applied to Capt. Buckley to assist her in reclaiming Michael. We are informed that Buckley sent a friend to Robbins' den, who, upon stating his mission, was given to understand that Mrs. McDonald would be made to suffer for her nonsense when he caught her at home.

In the meantime, let the police be unceasing in their efforts to squelch every gambler in town. The king of gamblers is dethroned; let his subjects be wiped out.

A GENIAL GATHERING.

Meeting of Ladies Who Would Like to Vote—They Declare That Women Should be Appointed to Fat Places Under the Government, and Be Made Policemen—A Nice Letter from Mrs. Fernando Jones, and a Sensible Talk by Mrs. John Jones.

The friends of woman-suffrage held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the pleasant parlors of Mrs. Loomis, at No. 1296 Wabash avenue. Some twenty fair advocates of the rights of the sex and one courageous gentleman were on hand. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Judge Waite.

Mrs. Leonard was called upon to make a Secretary's report, but she had nothing to say, except that nothing had been done since the last meeting. She was not Secretary of the last meeting, though she had the books. From memory, she stated that at the annual meeting Mrs. Jones was elected President, Mrs. Waite was made one of the Vice-Presidents, and she was elected Secretary, but could not serve.

The Chairman remarked that they met as a joint meeting of the Illinois and the Cook County Associations. She was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Association, and did not know as she had any right to preside. After some conversation, Mrs. Waite was continued in the chair by unanimous consent.

There was an effort to make Mrs. Leonard accept the Secretaryship, but she would not serve, owing to numerous cares in other directions. Mrs. Leonard insisted on resigning, and the resignation was formally, but tearfully, accepted.

Mrs. Dr. Underwood declined the vacant honor. So did other ladies. Mrs. Blake had too much to do at home to take it permanently. Mrs. S. Loomis would not take it. Mrs. Blake positively declined. There were declinations all round the horizon, but, finally, Mrs. Leonard was persuaded to act pro tem.

Mrs. Leonard's verbal report was accepted.

Remarks being called for, Mrs. Leonard said she felt deeply in the suffrage cause, but she felt a deeper interest in getting women into offices so that they could draw Government pay. There was so much to do that they could not wait for the suffrage to accomplish all they desired. In the meantime they should work. They should have a public nursery where women could leave their children while they went to work. That was one of the needed improvements. They should have women on the police force and on the Board of Health, etc. Those things could be made to come to pass while they were waiting for the suffrage.

Mrs. Rebecca Mott was actuated by something like the same feelings that moved Mrs. Leonard. There was not a question but that suffrage would come. It was like the abolition of slavery. She always believed the slaves would be freed, and they were freed. So she was sure woman would get the suffrage. Their opponents were doing much for them by keeping the subject before the public. There was no doubt but suffrage would arrive in good time. She related instances of persons who went to suffrage meetings to scoff, but left to pray.

The Chairman did not think they should lose sight of suffrage.

There was a general expression of opinion against losing sight of it, but in the meantime it was believed by many that there was abundant opportunity for doing good.

Mrs. Leonard read a letter from Mrs. President Jones, dated at London, in which Mrs. Jones told about a peace meeting which she attended. She spoke jocosely of Dr. Drysdale, "an enthusiastic woman-suffragist, with a matrimonial spot on top of his head." At that meeting the lovely and loved sex were blamed for admiring the military, as the sex had done for ages, thereby encouraging war. A strong-minded woman-doctor in London gave no encouragement to a young American woman student, and turned her from her inhospitable door. The same young lady got kindness from the male members of the profession, while the "mean" lady doctor was cold and cheerless. The letter then proceeded to speak of Miss Faithfull. The "tyrant man" got a neat scarification from Mrs. Jones. Towards the end she remarked it was a shame that American women did not pay the $10,000 Miss Anthony invested in her newspaper, and to pay the interest on which she had to earn $1,500 a year. Mrs. Jones told how she went to the theatre and saw "Man and Wife," and the "New Magdalen," and the Prince of Wales, and his wife, who was still "young and pretty." She would like to have them elect a President in her place, as she would not be coming home very soon, and they should hold their meetings, which she was afraid they were not doing, as she saw no account of any in the papers.

The Chairman gave her opinion that Mrs. Jones was undoubtedly present in spirit, but she hoped no one would think of accepting Mrs. J.'s resignation.

No one thought of it.

The Chairman proceeded further to remark that probably there would not be much done until the annual meeting, and there would not be a great agitation in the fall. There might be a memorial to the Legislature perhaps.

Mrs. Loomis moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Jones for her nice letter.

It was unanimous.

Mrs. Loomis thought they should raise money for Miss Anthony, to assist her in liquidating that debt.

Mrs. Leonard suggested a fair.

The Chairman was inclined to think they should establish an "Anthony Fund," and every one could give so much a month.

Eventually it was decided to get up a committee to raise cash, with full power to act in the premises. The Executive Committee of the Illinois Association was given charge of the work.

Mrs. Harriet Brooks, being called on for a poem, read a Hudibrastic ebullition with the heading, "Voting in Utah." It related to the seventeenth Mrs. Brigham Young. Following is a sample verse:

> Now Brigham he was very mad,
> And stripped his wife of all she had,
> Vindictive Brigham Young!

Mrs. Commissioner John Jones believed a woman should do all she could do. That was her idea of woman suffrage. She referred to Miss Edmonia Lewis, and sketched her career in the manufacture of ideal sketches. She was a determined little woman, and went it all alone in the world, doing well. Mrs. Jones did not believe she ever got to that point where she cared to vote. She believed in saving young girls from lives of shame. They should treat their servants better, and then there would not be so many girls in houses of ill-fame. Mrs. Jones made a sensible talk.

Mrs. Loomis believed they should get suffrage first, as it would be the forerunner of all reforms.

Other ladies, notably Mrs. Leonard, thought that while suffrage was coming, they should do whatever their hands found to do, and there was plenty to be done.

After some general conversation, the genial gathering broke up.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Foundling Hospital, near the corner of Wood and Madison streets, is rapidly approaching completion.

The man Van Taffler, who was stabbed by Lorentz on Monday evening, died yesterday, after suffering intense agony.

Materials are solicited to be used in the work on the Industrial School, and may be left at the office of the Woman's Aid Society, No. 51 LaSalle street.

Persons needing clerks, copyists, bookkeepers, teachers, etc., can be supplied by applying at the office of the Woman's Aid Association, No. 51 LaSalle street.

Charles Crane, who "bounced" the *Times* compositor from the boarding-house, No. 292 Halsted street, is held without bail, pending the result of the latter's injuries.

The extreme enterprise of the Teutonic afternoon press is evidenced by the fact that the shooting of Officer Jacobs has not yet been recorded in its columns.

A fire which broke out at half-past 12 yesterday afternoon in the drying-house of the Phillips Chair Manufacturing Company, caused damage to the building of $300 and to the stock of $200. The alarm sounded from Box 247.

Two brothers, named Murge, while driving along South Halsted street bridge with their wives in a buggy, yesterday, were run into by a meat wagon, which overturned them into the street, injuring the ladies severely.

Some lads playing with matches in a barn in the rear of No. 195 West Randolph street, at about noon yesterday, set the hay on fire. The flames spread to the adjoining barn and to a house on the corner of Eagle and Halsted streets. Total damage, $1,400. The alarm sounded from Box 275.

The alarm of fire which sounded from Box 312 at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the flaming up of a quantity of tar, old roofing, and shavings in front of the First Congregational Church, at the corner of Ann and Washington streets. There was a big blaze, but no damage done.

If the Union Park and Twenty-second street cars would only hang up their flag in front instead of behind, or, still better, expose to view a legible sign-board, indicating their route, much disappointment would be saved parties who wish to follow Greeley's advice more fully than the line mentioned permits of.

A new stone sidewalk is being laid round the big brick building, at the corner of Market and Madison streets, occupied by Field, Leiter & Co. and Kellogg & Co., which will greatly improve the appearance of the block. It would be well for parties intending to make any improvements in their premises to do so before the Exposition influx of visitors this fall.

At the inquest held yesterday afternoon on the body of Christian Jacobs, whose death from being shot by a burglar has already been recorded, the jury brought in a verdict that his death was "caused by a gun-shot in the neck, fired by the hand of some burglar to the jury unknown, and that the officer was at the time in the performance of his duty."

Officer Cudmore was removed from the Armory at noon yesterday. The Doctor says that, provided inflammation does not set in, his recovery is comparatively certain. From appearances, the burglars have been assiduously working the vicinity of Cudmore's mishap. On Sunday morning a trunk belonging to a Mr. Jordan was found in Victoria alley, with all the valuable goods it had contained carefully removed.

The Catholic school of Bridgeport, recently erected by the Rev. Fathers Grogan, adjoining St. Bridget's Church, was opened yesterday morning, when nearly 900 children answered to their names. The building is one of the largest and most substantial school-houses in the city, and reflects much credit on the reverend pastors, who have so long and so faithfully toiled for its erection.

The St. Vincent de Paul and Temperance Societies of St. Bridget's Church, Bridgeport, will give a grand annual picnic at Sharpshooter's Grove on Saturday next, the proceeds of which will be distributed among the poor of the parish, regardless of nationality or denomination. The train will start from the rear of St. Bridget's Church, at 9 o'clock, sharp, and as no intoxicating beverages will be allowed on the grounds, a general good time is expected.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for street signs to Manning Bros., at 35 cents a piece. A contract for paving LaSalle street intersections, at $1.50 per yard, was awarded to McBean Bros. Two bids were received for the construction of a bridge at Douglas place. A bid of $9,800, was from Fox & Howard; J. B. English sent in a bid of $12,339. Two bids were opened for 6,000 tons of coal, for the use of the City Hall, one at $5.19 per ton, and another at $8.84.

Yesterday afternoon, a gentleman stepped into the office of Anderson's Hotel, and stated that a man was in the billiard-room whom he desired to have arrested for committing forgery. Mr. James Anderson immediately touched the police spring of an American District Telegraph Company instrument, and in less than a minute an officer appeared. In a few seconds more, the alleged criminal was under arrest, and in ten minutes he was lodged at the Armory.

A narrow escape from death in the smoking-car accident deserves to be recorded. A clerk in J. V. Farwell & Co.'s named Fred Dubois is in the habit of going home by the St. Louis 9 o'clock train every Saturday evening. Last Saturday some friends of his walked with him toward the depot, and engaged him in conversation until so near the time of starting that when he left them the train was just pulling out of the depot. Not wishing to be left, he made a desperate race after it for a couple of blocks, but his wind failing him, he was obliged to bemoan the delay which deprived him of his weekly trip to the country. He was the maddest man all Saturday night, but on Sunday, when he learned of his narrow escape from sudden and fearful death, it is doubtful if there was a gladder man in Chicago than he.

A gentleman asks that a pathetic appeal be made to the persons riding on the Wabash avenue stages, to put their fares in the box and not to hand them to the drivers, since to pursue the latter course is to educate these people to thieving,—is a plain case of leading into temptation. Of course, says the gentleman, the new men will steal, while the old ones know better, and thus retain their places. Last week the P. O. & B. Co. discharged thirteen men for thieving, one of whom owned up to having pocketed a quarter in a single half-trip. The Directors of this Company hope next month to extend their lines southward as the paving advances on Prairie and Wabash avenues, and, if citizens request it, will sell tickets to regular patrons and put single fares at 10 cents.

The Police Commissioners spent yesterday afternoon in exhibiting the Chicago Fire Department, its engines and houses, to a committee of Boston citizens, who were sent here to inspect the fire apparatus of this city. John S. Damrell, Chief of the Boston Fire Department; Ald. Frederick Pease, E. B. Rankin, Boston *Herald*; George R. Burt, W. H. Jones, E. B. Hines, and J. S. Marston compose the Committee. Our Commissioners exhibited an unusual amount of social capacity, and did the honors in a highly satisfactory manner. At the Insurance Patrol Building, the visitors were delighted with the proficiency attained by Capt. Bullwinkle's men in hitching up their horses and getting under way, eight seconds only being consumed in doing it. Chief Damrell said that the Chicago Fire Insurance Patrol "took the cream out of anything he ever had seen of the kind at the East." At 6 o'clock the party returned to the Sherman House, well satisfied with their trip.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

7:00 a. m.	69	1:00 p. m.	95
7:30 a. m.	70	1:30 p. m.	98
8:00 a. m.	72	2:00 p. m.	98
8:30 a. m.	75	2:30 p. m.	99
9:00 a. m.	78	3:00 p. m.	97
9:30 a. m.	82	3:30 p. m.	95
10:00 a. m.	85	4:00 p. m.	97
10:30 a. m.	87	4:30 p. m.	96
11:00 a. m.	89	5:00 p. m.	93
11:30 a. m.	90	5:30 p. m.	91
12:00 m.	92	6:00 p. m.	89
12:30 p. m.	94		

Sleeping-Cars to St. Paul.

Last night the Pullman palace cars began running through between this city and St. Paul, on morning and evening trains, by the Chicago & Northwestern and West Wisconsin Railways. The trains leave the Canal Street Depot at 10 minutes past 10 in the morning and half-past 3 in the evening. This is the only line running these elegant cars between here and St. Paul.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

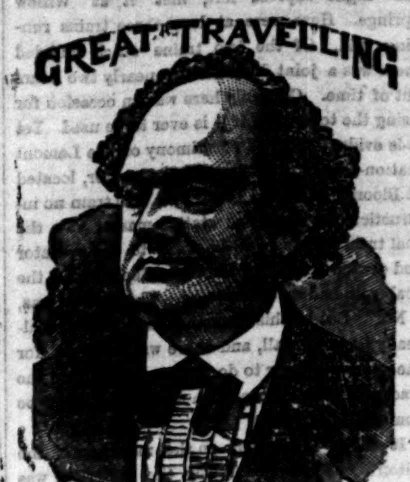
As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT TRAVELLING



Museum,

MENAGERIE,

Hippodrome, and World's Fair!

Three Times Larger Than Ever.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUG. 18,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

Madison and Elizabeth-sts.

Three full and complete Exhibitions each day. Doors open at 9:30 a. m. and 1 and 6:30 p. m.
DAN CASTELLO'S, SIG. SEBASTIAN'S, and MONS. D'ATALIE'S Grand Triple International

Equestrian and Hippodramatic Exposition

Will commence one hour later. The

COLOSSAL TWENTY CENTRE-TENT POLE

Will contain as many spectators as twenty ordinary shows. This last grand achievement of P. T. BARNUM is

The Largest and Most Attractive Combination of Exhibitions ever known.

Museum, Menagerie, Caravan,

Hippodrome, Polytechnic Institute,

National Portrait Gallery, Hall of Classic Statuary, Mechanics and Fine Arts,

GARDEN OF

ZOOLOGY AND ORNITHOLOGY,

Prof. Faber's Wonderful Talking Machine, Living Curiosities, Giants, Dwarfs, Nondescripts, 500 Rare Wild Beasts, Sea Lions, Giraffes, Marine Monsters, Life-Size Automatons, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

ALL FOR THE ONE PRICE.

Admission .... 50 cents.
Children under 9 years .... 25 cents.
Reserved Coliseum Seats .... 75 cents.

TO THE ENTIRE SHOWS.

☞ Free Admission to the entire great show is guaranteed to all who buy the "Life of P. T. Barnum," written by himself—860 pages, illustrated. Reduced from $3.50 to $1.50.

"Worth a $100 greenback to a beginner."—Horace Greeley.

WILL EXHIBIT AS FOLLOWS:

Laporte, Ind., Monday, Aug. 25.
South Bend, Ind., Tuesday, Aug. 26.
Coldwater, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Adrian, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 28.
Toledo, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 29.
Jackson, Mich., Saturday, Aug. 30.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Monday, Sept. 1.
Lansing, Mich., Tuesday, Sept. 2.
East Saginaw, Mich., Wednesday, Sept. 3.
Flint, Mich., Thursday, Sept. 4.
Detroit, Mich., Friday, Sept. 5.
Detroit, Mich., Saturday, Sept. 6.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF

THE NEW MAGDALEN!

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, by request, Tom Taylor's Sparkling Comedy,

VICTIMS!

With a powerful cast, including Messrs. Blaisdell, Bishop, Norris, Soggs, Arnold, Sembower, Giddens, Reed, and Kelly, and Miss Mack, Miss O'Conner, Mrs. Maeder, Miss Batchelder, and Miss Rose Wood.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,

Last Nights of the

ROMANCE

Of a Poor Young Man!

THURSDAY—Sparkling Comedy,

CENTRAL PARK.

DR. KAHN'S

MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art, 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

GLOBE THEATRE.

MARIAN MORDAUNT. This afternoon at 2½, evening at 8 o'clock, last two performances of

DARLING; or, Woman and Her Master.

To-morrow, Thursday evening, Miss Mordaunt's great drama—HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,

Clark and Randolph-sts.

For Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls. Capacity, 1,560 numbered seats. Seats movable. Apply at the Hall.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.
W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SCOTCH POLISHED GRANITE

SHEARER, SMITH & CO.,

DALBEATTIE GRANITE WORKS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND,

Supply Polished Gray, Blue, and Red Granites for monumental and architectural purposes. Employing several hundreds of workmen in quarrying, dressing, and polishing of Granite, S., S. & CO. are enabled to supply their celebrated Dalbeattie Granite with dispatch.

MUSIC BOOKS.

A SPLENDID SABBATH SCHOOL BOOK!

RIVER OF LIFE.

RIVER LIFE

Verily a River of Melody and Beauty—abounding in bright, taking, singable music, which the Sabbath School children and home boys and girls will not need much drilling to learn and appreciate. As in our unequalled Church Book, the "AMERICAN TUNE BOOK"—so in this we have drawn on School Music, the very best in the country, to whose united efforts we owe this new and popular Sabbath School Book, edited by Messrs. PERKINS & BENTLEY.

OF

RIVER LIFE

Its Success Cannot be Doubted.

☞ SEND ORDERS EARLY.

PRICE, $30 PER 100.

Sample copies, 30 cents each. Sent post-paid.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

GUION LINE.

FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,

Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown,

Carrying the United States Mail.

SAFETY AND COMFORT.

☞ Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

FIFTH-AV.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,

BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE .... Aug. 28
GLAMORGAN .... Sept. 13

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Greece...Saturday, Aug. 16. | Canada. Saturday, Aug. 30.
Egypt...Saturday, Aug. 23. | Spain....Saturday, Sept. 6.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.

Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. as follows:

ALABAMA .... Saturday, Aug. 23.
PENNSYLVANIA .... Wednesday, Sept. 3.
VIRGINIA .... Wednesday, Sept. 17.
GEORGIA .... Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF

POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

JUST ISSUED,

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER,

WITH

NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

CONTENTS:

1. THE NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marly by Way of the Rhine. III. The Feast of St. Athanasius. Illustrated. Edward Strahan.
2. TWO MOODS. Mary Stuart Doubleday.
3. THE RIDE OF PRINCE GERAINT. Martin J. Griffin.
4. SKETCHES OF EASTERN TRAVEL. I. The Count de Beauvoir in China. Illustrated.
5. A PRINCESS OF THULE. Chaps. 14 and 15. William Black, author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton."
6. ENGLISH COURT FESTIVITIES.
7. RAMBLES AMONG THE FRUITS AND FLOWERS OF THE TROPICS. Concluding Paper. Fannie R. Feudge.
8. A LOTOS OF THE NILE. Christian Reid.
9. ECHO. A. J.
10. OUR HOME IN THE TYROL. Chapters 9 and 10. Illustrated. Margaret Howitt.
11. COLORADO AND THE SOUTH PARK. S. C. Clarke.
12. THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. Marie Howland.
13. ON THE CHURCH STEPS. Chapters 6-9. Sarah C. Hallowell.
14. HOW THEY "KEEP A HOTEL" IN TURKEY. Edwin De Leon.
15. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP:—The Californian at Vienna—Ghostly Warriors—A Warning to Lovers; Notes.
16. LITERATURE OF THE DAY:—Scintillations from the Works of Heinrich Heine—Lord Houghton's "Monographs." Books Received.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

Is for Sale by all Book and News Dealers.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4.00. Single number, 35 cents.

Specimen number, with Special and very Liberal Premium List and Club Rates, mailed, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 20 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McLAIN'S CANDIED CASTOR OIL. [Trade Mark.]

SYRUP OF THE CASTORBEAN; a perfect substitute for Castor Oil. Specially adapted for children. Price 25 cents per bottle. McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons are delicious and effective Worm Candies. Children love them. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, Sole Agents. Also, for HOFFMANN'S HOP PILLS FOR AGUE. SURE CURE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. Crist & Co., doing business at 237 South Water-st., was dissolved on the third day of July last (July 3, 1873), and the undersigned have not, since that day, been in any way connected therewith.

PETER BROSSEAU,
A. M. STEPHENSON.

Chicago, Aug. 19, 1873.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO

Ladies' Collegiate Institute.

The third year of this Institution (heretofore known as the West Side Young Ladies' Seminary) will commence Monday, Sept. 1, at 16 Bishop-court.

The course of study embraces a Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Department, and contemplates three years of study in each. The course of instruction pursued has been adopted as the result of many years' experience in the best schools in the East. Prof. P. N. Legendre will have charge of the French classes for the ensuing year. Prof. L., besides being an able and successful teacher of his native tongue, is an accomplished gentleman. Teachers of long experience and gratifying success have been secured for the different departments. We shall spare no efforts that we may be able to give a good account of our stewardship.

M. L. ROGERS, Principal.
MARY E. ANDERSON, First Assistant.
FRANCES A. DEAN, Second Assistant.

We refer, by permission, to the following-named gentlemen, all patrons of our school: W. N. Sturges, Esq., 517 West Adams-st.; R. K. Bickford, Esq., 547 West Washington-st.; R. S. Lock, Esq., 443 West Washington-st.; G. N. Abbey, Esq., 637 West Washington-st.; G. L. Smalley, Esq., 591 West Washington-st.; A. W. Kingsland, Esq., 521 West Adams-st.; Ed. Dodd, Esq., 7 May-st.; S. B. Bowles, Esq., 810 West Monroe-st.; O. J. Jacobus, Esq., 160 Wabash-av.; Wm. F. Milligan, Esq., 49 Centre-av.; J. W. Stanley, 49 South Sangamon-st.; J. H. Pearson, 244 West Washington-st.

DYHRENFURTH COLLEGES.

Established 1858. Incorporated 1864.

Business College, Hooley's Opera House, Randolph-st.
West Side Educational College and Ladies' Seminary, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.
North Side Educational College and Ladies' Seminary, Turner Hall, North Clark-st.

The Faculty numbers eighteen Professors and Assistant Teachers. Every branch of education for boys and girls of all ages, beginning with a Primary and including a University Course, is embraced in the Educational Scholarship. The Business College is under the immediate direction of the President. For circulars and scholarships apply at the Main Office, Hooley's Opera House. Open from 10 to 3.

KENWOOD SEMINARY,

Cor. Forty-eighth-st. and Madison-av.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

Will commence its eighth session Sept. 8. Mrs. KENNICOTT is assisted by a full corps of professors and teachers of the highest culture and large experience. The course of instruction is thoroughly complete. Native Professors of French and German are employed. The Music Department is in charge of a graduate of a Paris Conservatory. Lectures will be given on the Natural Sciences during the year.

Circulars may be obtained at 380 Wabash-av., Room 4, at the Seminary, or by addressing the Principal, Kenwood, Hyde Park.

Academie Favarger,

286 MICHIGAN-AV.

French and English School for Young Ladies and Misses. Fall term commencing Sept. 15, 1873. A limited number of parlor boarders accommodated. This institution is a branch of the Academie Favarger, Bois de Boulogne, Paris, France, established in 1850, and directed by Miss Favarger, a sister of Mme. de Pelgrom Newell. The instruction in French is thorough, it being the language of the family, and arrangements are such that pupils, if desired, may finish their studies at the Paris school.

MME. NEWELL will receive calls Tuesdays and Fridays, and will be glad to give all further information desired. Circulars are to be found at office A. H. Andrews & Co., 168 State-st.

KEMPER HALL,

(Between Chicago and Milwaukee).

The Memorial School for Girls and Young Ladies. A complete establishment. Superior advantages afforded on reasonable terms. The Third Scholastic Year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. Apply for a catalogue to

GEORGE M. EVERHART, D. D., Pastor,
Kenosha, Wis.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL,

673 WABASH-AV.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. Maitland is assisted by Madame Coyriere, Professor Brown, and a full corps of Professors and Teachers of ability and experience. The duties of the School will be resumed September 16. For circulars containing particulars, also numerous references in Chicago and elsewhere, apply at the bookstores and to the Principal, 673 Wabash-av.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY,

AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

A Boarding School for Girls and a limited number of young Boys. Delightful situation; home comforts, and thorough instruction. For circulars, with information, apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal, or REV. J. H. MAGOFFIN, Rector.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The Thirtieth Year begins on Tuesday, September 2, 1873. Catalogues sent free, on application to the President.

A. LEMONNIER, C. S. C.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. R. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S SCHOOLS, FARIBAULT, MINN

ST. MARY'S HALL, for girls: All departments equal to the best Eastern Schools. Native teachers of modern languages. Seventh year. SHATTUCK SCHOOL, for boys: Graduates enter Sophomore Class in Eastern Colleges. Location remarkable for healthfulness and scenery. Cadet organization. Term opens Sept. 18, 1873. For catalogues address REV. JAMES DOBBIN.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will open her Boarding and Day School for BOYS, at No. 108 WEST FORTY-SECOND-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, New York, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. School hours from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Applications may be made as above.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814.

English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

985 Wabash-av.

The eighteenth year of this School for Young Ladies, opens on Monday, Sept. 8. A few pupils boarded in the family of the Principal. For catalogues address

Z. GROVER.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired. The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873. Letters and applications to be sent to the above address.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

Freehold, New Jersey; a boarding school for boys; send for catalogues to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn. Fortieth Year. Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools, or Business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French, and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, 71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first-st., Central Park, New York, will commence its seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address the REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., 75 East Sixty-first-st.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.
English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies.
For catalogue apply to Principals,
Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., ENGLISH and French. School for young ladies under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York. The Fall Term begins the second Wednesday in September. For circulars address, MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—SIX COLleges, and over seventy Professors and instructors. Fall term opens Sept. 17. For particulars, address President FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESter, Pa., (for boarders only). Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample, buildings handsome and commodious. Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English. Careful oversight of morals and manners of cadets. For circulars apply to Hon. EMORY A. STORRS, E. L. BROWN, Esq., CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

RARE ADVANTAGES FOR BOYS, AT RURAL Home, a small family school, and good, quiet, healthful home. The next school-year begins Sept. 3, 1873. For circular, address the REV. J. M. BACHELDOR, A. M., Pownal, Vt.

LITHOGRAPHING.

UNION LITHOGRAPH CO.

1, 3, 5, 7, & 9 Michigan-av.

Engraving and Lithographing in every variety, with skill and promptness. Bank and Commercial work, Plate Paper, or Metal Show Cards, in colors. Labels, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Cigar-Box Edgings, etc.

LOUIS NELKE, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ǁ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	ǁ*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:35 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:35 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:35 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R.
W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	§ 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	§ 4.45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§ 9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	5:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 16 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC and PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.

Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent to any address in sealed envelope. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you see only the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

No. 239 Wabash-av., opposite Post Office, Chicago, cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; acres guaranteed. Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 40 pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Romance of a Poor Young Man."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Darling; or, Woman and Her Master." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The New Magdalen." Afternoon and evening.

BARNUM'S MENAGERIE—Corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER IS SURE death to bed-bugs, cockroaches and worms.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, August 20, 1873.

President Grant must approve the sentence of death passed upon the Modocs before it can be executed, and the "Peace Policy" influence is at work to induce him to disapprove it. The ground on which the Executive clemency is sought is, that the Military Commission by which Capt. Jack and his accomplices were convicted had no right to try them.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* is confident that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, "like Lucifer, has fallen headforemost out of Heaven, and will henceforth wear the lineaments of its new character and functions." This Miltonian flight of fancy is supposed to be based upon real estate, but whether it refers to the Fort Snelling Reservation or to some other stretch of valuable territory in Minnesota, is a matter of grave doubt.

A memorial signed by 500 laborers, mostly negroes, in the employ of the Government of the District of Columbia, has been forwarded to President Grant at Long Branch, setting forth that they have not been paid their wages since the first of March last, and are indebted for house rent and food, and praying the President to compel the District Government to pay them. They represent that they are all Republicans, and have voted the Republican ticket at every election since they became freedmen, and think the President ought to stand by them in their distress, and protect them against the District scalpers. Their petition will reach Long Branch about the same time as the petition of the Wall street Bears for protection against the unfriendly Bulls.

Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, advises his people to hold a State Convention in December, and to make an appeal to Congress for their rights. If matters progress along the present line, ruin is certain. Their property is slowly but surely being confiscated, and bankruptcy, individual and public, is inevitable. There are but two remedies,—either the honest people of the State of all parties must combine for self-preservation, or else its Government must be surrendered unreservedly to the Federal authorities. He hopes that the latter unpalatable and unrepublican course will be rendered unnecessary by Congress at its next meeting, which can solve the riddle by simply unseating the present illegal Government, and referring its future course to the people.

The Royal Commission which is to supersede Parliament in the Canada Pacific Railway investigation has at last been appointed. It is composed of three members, one of whom has been for thirty years the confidential friend and adviser of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier; another has made himself obnoxious to the people by a long course of subserviency to the Government, dating as far back as the rebellion of 1837, when he was Judge Advocate; the third belongs to the French Conservatives, a class from whom not much in the way of active inquiry and exposure is likely to come. As a matter of course, such appointments have made the Opposition and the people angrier than ever. The *Globe* of Toronto says more unfit men could not have been found, and the feeling is strong that the Opposition must not dignify this packed tribunal nor dishonor their cause by appearing before it.

Four of the murdered victims of the Sag accident were buried in Springfield yesterday, and two in this city. One more has died, and three others are declared by the doctors to be unable to live longer than a day or two. This will swell the death-list to 21. The Coroner's investigation is still under way. One of the witnesses examined was a farmer, who saw Murderer Beane after the collision, and was told by him that he "forgot" all about the passenger train. The testimony of the engineer of the freight train, who was brought in from prison under guard, gave no new information except some facts concerning Conductor Beane's general inefficiency, whom he said he did not consider a competent man. His efforts to throw the blame on his superior were manifest. He repeated the story of the loss of time by his watch, but did not make it any more plausible than at first.

The recommendation of the Mayor made at the last meeting of the Common Council, to the effect that all owners of high buildings should be required to construct iron stand-pipes at proper distances apart in such buildings, and which was subsequently embodied in an ordinance submitted by Ald. Pickering, should be acted upon immediately. The recent fire in the Singer Building was a warning which it would be reprehensible to ignore. The inability of hose to sustain the pressure of water at such a height was clearly shown. On this occasion a combination of fortunate circumstances which might not occur again saved the Singer Building and the surrounding property. There is every reason why these pipes should be generally introduced. They are very simply and easily worked, and are always in readiness for adjustment. There is no danger of their bursting. They are very cheap, and can be easily placed in any new building. They would save their cost annually in insurance. They would be an ample protection, unless in some very extraordinary emergency, and their obligatory use would impose no unusual hardship upon property-owners and builders. The Committee on Fire and Water should therefore give the subject not only their careful, but also their immediate, attention. Concerning the usefulness of these stand-pipes there is no question. Every consideration of precaution against fires recommends their adoption. The sooner it is done, therefore, the better.

It certainly was not politic for Mr. Jefferson Davis to say to the Southern Historical Convention at Richmond that the Southern people would not have surrendered if they had anticipated what has followed. It is not politic, and perhaps not even decent, for Mr. Jefferson Davis to open his mouth on any subject connected with the late Rebellion. Moreover, what he said was not true. The Southern armies would have surrendered all the same because they could not help themselves. They were completely vanquished, and had fought out their last hope. But the effort, which will undoubtedly follow Mr. Davis' speech, to make his utterance a new illustration of the rebellious spirit of the Southern people, will be equally untrue and indecent. If the people of the South ever thought of rebelling again, the attempt would have been made before now. To take the single instance of Louisiana from among the long list of persecutions that have been visited upon them, it is evident that there is no danger of a new rebellion at the South. From certain expressions, official and otherwise, that have been made, it is tolerably certain that they prefer "Cæsarism" to the existing State of things. Any people who will welcome "Cæsarism" as a choice of evils are not in a condition to rebel.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and the leading cereals were weak. Mess pork was in fair demand, and steady at $15.95@16.00 for cash or seller September. Lard was more active, and steady at 7⅞@8c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm at 7⅞@8c for shoulders, 9¼@9⅝c for short middles, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were rather more active and 1c higher, at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 95c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was active and weak at Monday's average, closing at $1.22 cash, $1.19⅞ seller the month, and $1.13⅞ seller September. Corn was less active, and declined 1⅛c, closing at 38¼@38⅜c cash or seller September, and 39½c seller October. Oats were dull and ½c lower, closing at 26⅜c cash, and 26½c seller September. Rye was more active and a shade firmer, at 67@67½c. Barley was quiet and 5c higher, at $1.10 seller September, and $1.05 seller October. The stocks of grain in this city on last Saturday evening were: 481,718 bu wheat; 1,459,554 bu corn; 440,385 bu oats; 52,351 bu rye; and 36,112 bu barley. The hog market was active and steady for light, but dull and a shade lower for heavy grades. There was no decided change in the cattle and sheep markets.

The brewers of Massachusetts, who are just now ground between the mill-stones of the General Government and the local authorities, have determined to ascertain their legal rights. The position which they assume is, that, so long as they are compelled to pay a revenue tax to the Government, the local authorities should let them alone; and again, that either the Massachusetts law is unconstitutional, or else it is illegal for Federal officers to collect a tax from the brewers. The statistics with regard to the manufacture of beer in that State show that the brewers have just cause for complaint. There are twenty large breweries in the State, fifteen of which are near Boston. On the 1st of May last, there was of beer and ale on hand $600,000 worth; barley and malt, $150,000; bills uncollectable, $150,000; real estate and appurtenances, $1,000,000; total, $1,900,000. Last year, Massachusetts paid into the National Treasury $580,280 as a tax on malt liquors. For the first nine months of the present fiscal year, she paid $471,532, against $404,599 for the same time last year, or at the rate of $670,000 for the year 1873. The Government has, therefore, received $1 for every barrel seized, or which may be seized, under the operation of the prohibitory law of the State—an act of injustice which is apparent to any one. In view of these facts, and encouraged by a recent decision of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, that it is not competent for a State to interfere with the sale of an article the introduction of which for sale is permitted by the laws of the United States, the brewers have determined to make a test case and take it to the United States Supreme Court.

A few days since the Peoria *Transcript* had an article on State Rights, assuming to give the substance of an alleged conflict of jurisdiction between the United States District Court for the District of Northern Illinois and the Circuit Court of Peoria County, Illinois. The substance of this article was that Mr. Enoch Emery, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue for the Peoria District, had held in his hands the sum of $13,000 deposited with him by the Peoria distillers as payment for a certain number of Tice meters; that he had been ordered by the United States District Court to pay the money into that Court, but that, before the issuing of said order, he had been sued in the Peoria Circuit Court, default had been entered, and judgment rendered requiring him to pay the money into that Court, which he had done. In view of the second order to pay the money into the other Court, he proposed to do nothing of the kind, but, as the boy said in a similar emergency, he would just "let the molasses run." The opinion of Judge Blodgett in this case having been withheld for revision, we were unable to publish it at the time of its delivery. It is given elsewhere, and from it we learn that Emery perpetrated an impudent fraud in getting up a suit, in collusion with the distillers, in the Peoria Court, to take a case then and still pending in the United States District Court, out of the jurisdiction of said Court; that in so doing he violated his own stipulations and committed a breach of trust—the money being held by him as trustee. Also that he did it knowingly, since he admits that he took an indemnifying bond from the Peoria distillers. In conclusion, the Judge orders Emery to pay the money into the United States District Court within twenty days.

The change of name and the domestic irregularities of Mr. John M. Hipple, *alias* J. H. Mitchell, the newly-elected Senator from Oregon, are not the only nor even the worst blotches on his scutcheon. His domestic situation seems to be this: A wife in Pennsylvania; a so-called wife in California, who accompanied him in his flight from Pennsylvania, but who was missing when he went to Oregon; and another married wife now in Oregon. These, we should say, were burdens enough with which to begin a Senatorial career. But the manner in which he secured his election, and the attachments other than matrimonial which bind him down, according to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, render him politically a still more dangerous character. The statement is made that he is a mere tool in the hands of Holliday, the Oregon railroad speculator; that it is this influence which first elected him to the State Senate; and that the railroad interest manipulated the Oregon Legislature to secure his election to the United States Senate. It is also said that he himself expended $30,000 to be elected, and that he would have been ruined financially if he had failed in his purpose. It is pertinent to ask how he could afford to risk all the money he had on this hazard, and how he expects to get it back. He is described as a shrewd, smooth, insinuating man, who would have become an important and dangerous ally of the corporations in the United States Senate if it had not been for the exposure which followed his election. As it is, it is not likely that he will resign. He has nominally placed himself in the hands of his constituents, who shall say whether he is to resign or not. They will not encourage a resignation, because the Governor of Oregon would appoint a Democrat. They prefer a bigamist.

One of the principal grievances which has brought on the struggle between the farmers and the railroads is the glut of farm products, which has brought with it low prices and consequently unprofitable farming. This unusual accumulation of farm products is largely due to the enormous increase of railroad construction during the past few years, which has opened up a vast area of agricultural country, and advanced production far beyond the demands of the market. As long as this continues, the troubles between the farmer and the railroad must continue. If the construction of railroads should go on for a few years to come in the same proportion that it has for a few years past, the farmers would not be the only sufferers. The locking up of so much capital, where it would yield no immediate return, would tend directly to a financial revulsion, and the whole public would suffer.

Fortunately, there are signs of a healthy reaction. Public opinion has at last forced the National Government to put the brakes upon the wasteful squandering of the public lands in the form of land-grants. The system of county, city, and town subsidies has also suffered a severe blow. The agitation of the farmers has also created a distrust in railroad bonds and stocks. The surest sign of reaction, however, and the healthiest indication for the future, is the fact that railroad construction is materially falling off. For the first seven months of this year, the number of miles of new railroad constructed was but 1,872, against 3,237 for the same time last year. As it is not at all probable that the deficit will be made up during the remainder of the year, there is reason for sincere congratulation at this exhibit. Where business demands the construction of a railroad, it is time to build it; but to go on constructing railroads in the wilderness, and locking up capital and making it unremunerative, is not only the height of folly, but a sure step towards a financial panic, and the temporary destruction of all values. Happily, the danger is likely to be averted, and by this decrease in railroad construction there is a fair prospect that a paying market may soon be made for the surplus of farm products. Those deceitful visions of cheap land and productive soil, which are the inducements of every new railroad scheme, will no longer allure the farmer into distant regions where, indeed, land is cheap and the soil rich, but where every bushel he raises makes him poorer because he has no market for it.

RUNNING TRAINS BY TELEGRAPH.

There is a pretense on nearly all railroads that the trains are run by telegraph. Such an understanding is calculated to inspire confidence in the safety of passengers. If it were a fact that no train could leave a station without instructions from a train-dispatcher, in all cases where the telegraph wires are in order, the danger of a collision would be next to nothing. If it were the rule that the station-master should not allow any train to leave his station until he had received implicit instructions from headquarters, the train-dispatcher would be possessed of positive, and not merely inferential, knowledge of the location of every train on the road. This is the only way in which railroad trains could be properly said to be run by telegraph. Yet it appears from the joint evidence of Superintendent McMullen, of the Alton Road, and of Mr. Houston, the station-master at Lemont, that the telegraph is only used when the trains are out of time. This is probably true of most other roads which pretend to have a regular telegraph system for running their trains. It is perfectly plain to everybody outside of the railroad business that a telegraph line which is used for railroad business exclusively could communicate to a division train-dispatcher the exact location of all running trains except possibly during thunder-storms; and that the train-dispatcher, with this chart before him, could give instantaneous orders for holding or sending off trains with such accuracy that collisions would be as nearly impossible as they could ever be where several trains run in opposite directions on a single track. So simple and practicable is this system, that a majority of the people unquestionably believe that it is the rule on all railroads, and it will sorely puzzle railroad men to explain why it is not.

The evidence before the Coroner's jury in the Lemont disaster fixes greater blame upon the management of the Chicago & Alton Road than we have hitherto assumed. It shows (1) that the system of running trains by telegraph is defective, because the telegraph is only brought into use when there appears to be a special necessity for it; and (2) that the telegraph was not used last Saturday night, when there was the most urgent necessity for it. Both the colliding trains were behind time. Superintendent McMullen testifies that the passenger train was due at Lemont at 10:06; Russell, conductor of the train, says he did not leave Willow Springs till 10:08. The run between Willow Springs and Lemont is 7½ miles, and requires, at the fastest passenger rate of speed, 15 minutes. The passenger train was therefore, at the best, 17 minutes behind time. This is further confirmed by the fact that 15 minutes were exhausted in attaching a sleeping-coach at Willow Springs, which was ordinarily taken on at Chicago. The coal train, it appears from the Superintendent's testimony, was an hour and a half behind time at the very least. It should have left Joliet at 6 o'clock, but did not leave till 7:30; it usually met the passenger train at Bridgeport, instead of which the latter had neared Lemont, twenty miles distant. Still a third train on the same track was out of time. The mail train from St. Louis, which should have reached Chicago before the night express left, met it at Willow Springs. Here were at least three trains running wild. Of the two trains which collided there was a joint difference of nearly two hours out of time. Certainly here was an occasion for using the telegraph, if it is ever to be used. Yet it is evident from the testimony of the Lemont station-master that the train-dispatcher, located at Bloomington, had given the coal train no instructions. When the station-master saw the coal train drawing out, he went to the operator and caused him to ask the train-dispatcher if the coal train had an order to go. The answer was, "No." But by this time the coal train was already beyond recall, and there was nothing for the station-master to do but to go out upon the track and wait for the crash which he knew to be coming.

It will be incumbent on the managers of the Alton Road to explain why the telegraph was not used on such an occasion. Whatever this explanation may be, it will not relieve Beane and Puffenberger, the guilty conductor and engineer who violated the rules, and had means of knowing the situation, but it must be a good one in order to exculpate the managers, and particularly the train-dispatcher, from a share of the blame. In the meantime, why will not all roads adopt a thorough system of running trains by telegraph, by giving station-masters the authority to hold trains until they are explicitly instructed to dispatch them?

THE BANKS AND THE GRANGES.

Nearly all the Granges are resolving to abolish the National Banks. These institutions are denounced as monopolies (which in one sense they are), and as extortionists, which they certainly are not. To the extent that they have the exclusive right to issue notes to circulate as money they are monopolies, but in no other sense. Their principal function is to receive and lend the surplus capital of the country, charging generally the legal rate of interest to borrowers, and frequently paying a smaller rate of interest to depositors. To enable them to perform this, their chief function, their charters as National Banks are of no sort of account, as is evidenced by the fact that other banks without such charters do the same kind of business alongside of them, in competition with them, and, to the extent that they command the confidence of the public, at as high a rate of profit. The only advantage the National Banks possess over private banks is, that the public consider them generally somewhat safer than other banks by reason of the Government inspection and surveillance, and hence deposit with them more freely. There happens to be one private bank in Chicago older than any National Bank, and this institution, although issuing no notes, certainly does as profitable a business, in proportion to the capital invested, as any National Bank.

How far the right to issue notes on the pledge of public securities, coupled with the various restrictions imposed upon them for the exercise of the privilege, is an advantage to the National Banks, we shall show below. We judge that the margin of profit is extremely narrow—so narrow in fact that the banks will not fight the Granges on that issue. Several National Banks have voluntarily retired their circulation, taken up their bonds, and gone into private banking, while others have only been prevented from doing so by active "electioneering" on the part of the Comptroller of the Currency. Some time since Congress passed a law authorizing an increase of National Bank notes in the Western and Southern States. The whole amount authorized has not been taken up to this day, for the reason that it requires an investment of $115,000 to get $90,000 of notes. "But you can lend the notes at 10 per cent and draw interest on the bonds at the same time," says some one. Yes, and you can keep an inflexible reserve in your bank, upon which no interest is drawn, and pay taxes for the privilege of issuing notes. In short, if you think it is a profitable business, here is your opportunity to try it. The surplus is not yet exhausted.

Nevertheless, so far as the complaint of the Granges is predicated upon a monopoly privilege of issuing notes,—the right to issue such notes in the whole country being restricted practically to those banks now existing,—it is well founded. We can see no harm to result from a removal of the restriction. The depreciation of the currency is not caused by the bank notes, but by the Government notes. The former being redeemable in the latter, must always follow the character of the latter,—up to-day and down to-morrow. And so it would be whether the bank notes were few or many, always supposing that the banks themselves have a *bona fide* capital, and that they are managed with ordinary prudence. We fancy that the National Banks, as a rule, will not oppose a bill to repeal the monopoly clause. We don't think they would offer much resistance to a bill to take their circulation and taxes away from them.

An approximate statement from the profits derivable from $115 invested in mortgage loans at 10 per cent, and the same amount invested in National Bank circulation, respectively, is as follows:

National Bank Circulation.

United States 5 per cent bond	$115	Interest	$5.00
		Gold prem.	75
Currency issued on same	90		
Less legal reserve	22		
Interest on	$68		6.80
			$12.55
Less tax 1 per cent on $90			90
			$11.65

Mortgage Loan.

10 per cent interest on $115	$11.50
Difference between the two investments	.15

Being 15 cents per year on an investment of $115.

Testimony thickens in the case of Ann Eliza, wife No. 17, of the Prophet, to show that her matrimonial misery is merely a myth. John W. Young, the son of the Prophet by wife No. 1, who is now in New York, has made a public statement, in which he affirms that Ann Eliza is a falsifier, and the truth is not in her. According to the statement of Young, Jr., Ann Eliza got divorced from her first husband, who was a plasterer, and was a widow with two children when she married Brigham. When she contracted her polygamous marriage, she did so with her eyes open. The farm on which she resided was the best in the Territory, and the house in which she lived a handsome cottage costing $12,000. A horse and carriage was at her service, and five servants ministered to her wants. When she said she must come to the city, she had a handsome house furnished her, and Brigham's steward was ordered to provide her with everything she desired. Mr. Young further said, "If Ann Eliza had only asked for a divorce, and she had gone to President Young and told him what she wanted, he would have divorced her on the spot, and it would not have cost her three cents." Mr. Young closes his screed with the pertinent remark that, if the rest of the world desires to convert the Mormons, better examples of its goodness must be sent to Utah. Ann Eliza is evidently in a bad box. There is no probability that the courts will grant a divorce. Brigham will not compromise, his son says, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and Ann Eliza can never again be allowed to resume the family relations or enjoy the apostolic embrace. She has evidently gone out of the frying-pan into the fire.

A GORY ENCOUNTER.

The Bulls and the Bears of the Gold-Room have been for some weeks engaged in a fierce struggle, and the Bulls have got the best of it. On Saturday they quietly purchased gold to the amount of some millions of dollars, and then the price advanced. The Bears were naturally out of pocket. So far the transaction was purely the cut-throat practice usual between the opposing parties, but the Bears, finding themselves covered with gore, are rushing to Long Branch with a letter demanding that the President come to their relief. These unfortunate gamesters represent to His Excellency that they "have suffered serious losses during the past year, through a successful combination in Wall street by speculators,"—the men making the statement being themselves speculators in Wall street. They say that these combinations are most successful at those seasons when the "demand for funds" by the other class of speculators is the heaviest; and then tell the President that these successful speculators will probably practice their game again this fall. They tell His Excellency that a number of "unscrupulous capitalists" have agreed to hoard their own money and not lend it out, and that this will take place just at the time when the money will be wanted for "moving the crops," and that they (the unscrupulous aforesaid) are relying upon the want of courage on the part of the President to violate the law by an over-issue of greenbacks. They therefore ask of the President an "assurance" that if, at any time this fall, the Bulls of Wall street shall get the Bears down, he will order that the United States Treasury shall issue greenbacks in such an amount, beyond the limit prescribed by law, and also sell as much gold as will relieve the Bears, and enable them to overcome the Bulls.

From this manifesto it will be seen that these New York gamblers regard it as a mere question of courage whether the law shall be violated or not, and tell the President that the impudent Bulls claim that he "dare not" violate the law by directing an over-issue of greenbacks. The victimized Bears seem to have no doubt of the courage of the President in this regard, and they do not hesitate to suggest to him, as Fisk Gould, and Corbin suggested a few years ago, that the necessity of "moving the crops" would warrant any interference of the President, or any use of the national funds, no matter how strongly prohibited by law. Fisk and Gould were, however, more delicate in this matter. They did not publish their estimate of the President's regard for the law, nor did they intimate that anybody said that he "dared not" do an illegal act. They thought it more appropriate to select some member of the President's family, and through him make the suggestion about the necessity of moving the crops. It is rather singular that in that instance Jay Gould and Jim Fisk satisfied the President, through Mr. Corbin, that the higher the price of gold the more readily and advantageously the "crops could be moved," and what they wanted was an assurance from the President that he would not permit the Secretary of the Treasury to break the market on gold after they had run it up to the point where it would "move the crops." Mr. Corbin gave the assurance and pocketed his $25,000, and Fisk and Gould successfully bulled the market until it was broken through some other influence acting on the President. Now we have the President appealed to by the other gang of speculators, and the Bears publicly inform the President that the crops can best be moved by having the price of gold as low as possible, and they ask an assurance from him, as the "head of the Government," that, when the time comes that the Bulls shall attempt to raise the price of gold to move the crops, he will open the horn of plenty at the Treasury, so that *they* can move the crops. This appeal to the President is more creditable than that of Fisk and Gould, in that it leaves Corbin out. It forgets, however, that the President is on record in favor of high-priced gold as affording the best means to move the crops, and when it tells him that the crops can only be moved by keeping gold down, it is an insinuation that the other theory was a blunder.

But the most offensive feature of the whole case is, that any person can feel warranted or justified in appealing to the President to direct the Treasury Department to interfere in the interest of either gang of the Wall street gamblers, or in assuming to ask him to promise that if those betting on one side are in any danger of losing their bets, he will violate the law by giving orders for an illegal issue of greenbacks.

The owners of a cock-pit at Weaverham, England, and fifteen spectators were recently arrested, brought before a magistrate, and fined $25 each and costs, for having participated in a contest between two birds for the championship of the district. Nearly all those who were arrested belonged to the hard-fisted yeomanry. No one will be disposed to complain of the hardship of the penalty, but is it altogether consistent to arrest a party of laborers enjoying themselves at a cock-fight, when the nobility and gentry can any day amuse themselves in the brutalities of the prize-ring with most perfect impunity? If prize-fighting between men is to be set down and encouraged as a national amusement, it is difficult to see why the less objectionable amusement of cock-fighting should not be encouraged also.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Senator Oliver P. Morton's back-pay account stands thus: He permits the Disbursing Officer of the Senate to have the use of the money (long ago drawn from the Treasury) instead of using it himself; and he will, at Athens, Ohio, on the 23d inst., according to the Indianapolis *Journal* of the 18th, "send a volley of hot shot into the ranks of the Bourbon Democracy such as they have not experienced for many a day." Mr. Morton is further described as "in good health and eager for the fray." Having got the use of his legs at last, he hopes to distract public attention from his hands by kicking a dead mule.

—The Bourbon Democracy, which Senator Morton will buffet in Ohio, has been stuffed and set up for the occasion. In Iowa, now, the Republicans want some Bourbon Democracy stuffed and set up. The Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, Keokuk *Gate City*, Davenport *Gazette*, and other faithful organs, are all piping for a revival of pure Bourbon Democracy. The Grant show cannot go on without it.

—Mr. Jacob H. Oakwood, of Catlin, a Republican member of the Illinois Legislature, communicates his views in the Danville *Times*, saying:

> Who form existing parties? The people. Who will form the new party? The people. If the people can control the new party, why can't they control the old ones? All they have got to do is to act, participate in the primary elections and conventions, and compel old party leaders to take back seats.

Mr. Oakwood says well, according to his knowledge. But when the people, acting with a common purpose, shall have reformed both the old parties, will they not have consolidated themselves into one party, even a new party? And, the old leaders compelled to "take back seats" (i. e., counted out), what will become of them unless they, also, form a new party?

—The Peoria County Anti-Monopoly Convention is called for Sept. 8; and now the Republican party managers have called a convention at Peoria, Sept. 4, inviting "Republicans and *all other persons* opposed to monopolies in every form." The Peoria *Transcript* (Federal office-holding) says:

> If the Farmers' Movement in this county eventuates in a county ticket, this fall, we shall have the rare spectacle of two parties running on substantially the same platform, with very likely about the same ticket. In such circumstances it would be better to coalesce than to quarrel, and we are only sorry that the Republican Convention was not called for the same day as the "farmers," and a tender of coalition made to the latter.

—So many Illinois Postmasters, editing newspapers, have had something to say about a secret circular to Democrats, from the Chairman of the State Central Committee, advising them to capture the Farmers' Movement, that the following correspondence is published:

> CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1873.
>
> MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 13th, I have to say that no "circular" whatever has been issued this year by me as "Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee," "secret" or open, on my "own authority" or otherwise. I am truly yours,
>
> C. H. MCCORMICK,
> Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.
>
> Col. J. B. Danforth, Jr., member of State Committee, Rock Island, Ill.

—The Carrollton (Green County, Ill.) *Gazette* is pure Bourbon. It says:

> In Greene County, the Democrats have already nominated, and are in a condition not to surrender to the new movement, if it were desirable, without forfeiting the political rectitude which attaches to the mode of making their nominations. The Republicans are also committed to their call for a convention, and the more intelligent ones will work to save their national prestige, which they regard as paramount to local issues.

—The Mattoon (Ill.) *Commercial* calls over the list of "Public Thieves," eminent in Democratic party councils and eminent in Republican party councils, and says:

> Behold what smart, intelligent, educated men, men of oratorical and thinking powers—saviors of the country, and leaders of parties, have done—a pretty sight indeed! Readers, do you like this state of affairs? How much love do you have for your deceivers?

—The Jacksonville (Ill.) *Sentinel* calls over a list of the great Senators and Representatives of a generation ago, and says:

> But to the pismires who now claim to fill the places of those men, HONOR is "played out," and "PAY" is the only consideration worthy their attention. Citizens of America! is it even so that there is no longer HONOR in holding office in State or Nation? What has made it so? The stealing, the corruption, the crimes of those who have, during the last ten years, filled those offices. Shall this state of affairs, of public sentiment, continue?

—The Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal*, an independent Republican paper, and supporter of Grant last year, now says:

> All attempts to galvanize the Republican party into new life after its work is finally done, will be to our mind quite as foolish as the similar effort on behalf of the Democratic party, to which we have just alluded. It would be a misfortune for a Government constituted as ours is, should the same political organization remain in power for two decades, no matter how honest the spirit of the party. A change is as necessary for the body politic as for the physical body, and disregarding the vetoes of thousands of overly patriotic officeholders, the people will in due time make satisfactory arrangements for such a change.

—The Republican party stands indicted for all these offences, and it will be convicted whenever public opinion, freed from that powerful combination of selfish interests which too often affects its judgment, can confront the real issues, analyze the startling testimony, and determine to rise above the trammels of party. That time has now come, and the fall elections will demonstrate that the masses, who have patiently borne the greatest wrongs, tolerated corruption, and even condoned crime, for the sake of a cause which they believed to be good, are at last awakened from their grievous deception, and are determined to deal sternly with those who deceived them.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Statesman.*

—The reforms we seek will not come in a day, but the time for their accomplishment depends very much upon the energy and determination with which each one takes hold of this great work of organization. When that is accomplished we shall be able to speak in this matter with such authority of numbers that our lawmakers, both in the State and National councils, will be very apt to hear and to heed the expressions of our will, for the farmers are bound to win, and railroad kings and various corrupt monopolies may as well note the signs of the times and stand aside.—*William A. Peak, in Winchester (Ill.) Times.*

—That we need a new party is apparent, that a new party is coming, needs no prophetic eyes to see. . . . Rings, cliques, spoliations of the people's highest interests, monopolies of the people's franchises, have waked up the American people to the fact that some enemy is in their camp. Republicans tell us that this enemy is Democracy. Democrats tell us that this enemy is Republicanism, and point with some show of argument to the ruling party in power. New wine is thus being fast pressed out and must soon be bottled in something. Our people are called to meet in convention, on the 27th, to blow the bottle that is to hold this new wine—and here comes the point. Shall it be made of clean-washed sand, or will the old party-pipers melt over their ladle drippings for the last half century, out of which to make the bottle for this new wine?—"*Radical,*" *in Aledo (Ill.) Banner.*

—Since our last letter the rapid spread of the Grange fever has already caused a lively commotion in the Republican camp, and has also caused considerable quaking among professional politicians of all grades and parties. They see the handwriting on the wall that tells them that the farmers are coming to the front, and that the office-holders in the future will not be office-seekers, but men who will honor the office and not those whom the office will honor.—*Sedalia (Mo.) letter in Kansas City Times.*

—*Resolved*, That we, as farmers and laborers, believe in the invincible power of the people, and as we have quietly suffered and submitted to much abuse, imposition, and infringement upon our rights, we hail with delight and satisfaction the dawn of reform.—*Mass-Meeting at Wilmington, Ill.*

—The monopoly papers of Iowa are gratified because the editor of the Clinton *Age* says that "thousands of Democrats will vote the Republican ticket this fall for the first time, while few Republicans will refuse to support the Republican ticket." . . . The avidity with which the monopoly editors seize upon the words of Judge Thayer convinces us that they fear the new organization much more than the old Democracy. If they can get one ally from the Democratic side they will be happy. This would certainly not be so if they thought that "but few Republicans would refuse to support the Republican ticket."—*Des Moines Leader.*

—If the Democracy should stand aside in Iowa, because it is in a hopeless minority there, why should it not take itself off the national field, where there is an insurmountable majority of 725,000 against it, and where its independent action can "only serve to impede and endanger the great object that all forms of opposition to Republican domination desire to compass?"—*St. Louis Republican.*

—If we would see the Democratic party freed from the control of certain men, and in full sympathy with the progress of the age, we would desire no further political aim or further political ambition.—*Logansport (Ind.) Democratic Pharos.*

—Gentlemen, *get out of the old house.* Your furniture is all right, your conveniences first-rate, and your bill of fare unexceptionable, but your *house* is abominable. Tammany has knocked out the windows, secession rats have undermined its walls, and Ku-Klux winds have ripped the shingles off the roof. As a political hotel, it is neither safe nor comfortable in the time of a storm. Get out of that house, and go into the new one just across the way.—*Adrian (Mich.) Press.*

—*Let it be distinctly understood*, that the people of this country will submit to nothing but justice and equality; that no moneyed aristocracy will ever rule over them; and that, if the evil is too deeply seated, and its ramification too wide and strong too be overcome, then, *the last remedy of an oppressed people will bring relief through revolution.*—*A. E. Harmon, in Champaign (Ill.) Times.*

—The agitation among the classes for labor is wide-spread, and we can but regard it as a healthy outgrowth. It means that people are growing to think more of themselves. In one place it may take the form of a Trades'-Union; in another a Grange, but it is indicative of the same thing everywhere.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

—The *Journal* has no hesitation in saying that it is opposed to the renomination or re-election of Gen. Grant for a third term, and can hardly conceive of any change in the present situation of affairs which would justify a change of opinion. It is quite true there is nothing in the Constitution or laws of the country to prevent the re-election of Grant, but it is equally true that an overwhelming majority of the American people are opposed to the consideration of that step. Not that they have any doubt of his personal integrity or patriotism, nor that they think he entertains ideas dangerous to our liberties, but simply because his re-election would be contrary to all precedent, and to our well-settled political ideas. Say what you please of the American people, they are thoroughly opposed to monarchism in every possible form.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—In this country we never have had, and never out to have, the Federal Executive in control of our great lines of trade and travel. "We can have no organized army of permanent officeholders with hereditary life-long terms of office." On the Republican soil of this country we have no room for such continental specimens of monarchical power. It is bad enough for the people to have to contest with corporate power wielded by the Vanderbilts and Tom Scotts, but under a law of Divine Providence they, like other people, have to die,—though Vanderbilt holds out fearfully,—but should the great highways of the Nation pass into the hands of the General Government, and be operated by Executive appointment, the evils resulting therefrom would be more perpetual, and tenfold more gigantic than those of the Vanderbilts, the Tom Scotts, Credit Mobilier, back and forward salary-grabs, and all other evils to which we have, of late years, been subjected.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

—It is now pretty clear that, unless some new Credit Mobilier investigation puts a stop to the public business, something will be done at the next session of Congress toward the establishment of a government telegraph. It is high time. The United States are the only civilized nation in the world which suffers the telegraph to remain in private hands; and during the past six or seven years the subject has been so generally discussed here that public opinion is almost unanimous in favor of following the general example.—*Harper's Weekly.*

—By all accounts, that Walpurgis-night gathering of the Maine "Democracy," must have been a solemnly funny affair. According to the Boston *Advertiser's* report, not much, if any, more than half the delegates put in an appearance; Aroostook County, where the discontent with mummied politics is strongest, didn't send one. There was a single contested seat; there was also a single attempt in the morning to get up a little applause. It was abortive. Most of the delegates wore gray hair; the "young Democracy" were nowhere—or perhaps somewhere else. Mr. "Tim" Hubbard began an indignant philippic against the Radical Portland authorities for half-masting the flag on the City Hall in which the Convention was sitting; his eloquence was cut short, however, by a concise explanation that the flag had been lowered in honor of a prominent citizen, an ex-Alderman and a Democrat, who had just departed this life. The Convention got out of patience with the dilatory Committee on Resolutions, and finally gave it five minutes in which to report. Between the ballots, the spokesman of the "young Democracy" tried to make a speech, but was choked off. Altogether, it seems to have been very tragical mirth.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

CORRUPT CUSTOMS.

The Commotion at the New York Custom-House.

From the New York Herald, Aug. 17.

The third day of the agony at the Custom-House has elapsed, and yet the agony is greater than ever. The publication of the fact in the *Herald* that the names of sixty-one officials, whose conduct should be investigated, had been sent to Washington has received hourly confirmation from employes at the granite building. There is now no doubt whatever of the existence of the "black" list. Every dispatch from Washington makes assurance doubly sure. Statements made by men in high position at the Custom-House have tended to throw all and blame upon the Inspectors at the wharves. This has been done to save themselves, and nothing else. The Inspectors have long been abused for taking perquisites, but it is not in their power to cheat the revenue directly by any possible means. It is possible for them to hurry the delivery of goods, or it is possible to delay them on the dock for hours, and, by doing so, cause great expense to the importers at the general order office. The biggest swindling is done by the chief officials at the desks in the Custom-House, who are permanently stationed there, and have all the best opportunities to make arrangements and to fix bargains with the porters. The Inspectors cannot plan arrangements or gains with these dishonest merchants or importers, for the prime reason that they never more than one day ahead what vessel they will be detailed to inspect. The Inspector has no means of knowing the contents of a case of goods, for he does not examine it at all. There are Examiners and Appraisers for this purpose, and then the Inspector may receive a $10 bill for a little extra work—an act of courtesy, without any possibility of defrauding the revenue. The Appraisers and Examiners, however, have every chance of collusion with importers, and they receive large amounts of money from dishonest importers. Uncle Sam is looked upon as a fair victim to be plucked, and he is plucked with enthusiasm. The man in business who would not think of cheating his butcher, baker, or tailor of a bill does not hesitate to swindle the United States Government, and the crime, for crime it is, lies easily on his conscience.

The night Inspectors work six hours. There are two watches. The night Inspectors are paid $3 a watch. The day inspectors go on duty at 8 o'clock in the morning, and their duties compel them to leave at sunset.

In the office of Col. Frank E. Howe there are a number of men employed who are detailed from the Custom-House. It costs the customs authorities $70 per day to support the office of Col. Howe. There are fifty-four Special Agents of the Treasury in the United States, distributed among the large cities. Mr. Roscoe Conkling, Senator of the United States, has been very friendly to Col. Howe, the hero of the Park Barracks. Col. Howe has a difference with Special Agent Jayne. Among the Special Agents the rates of pay are $8, $6, and $5 a day. This grew out of the desire of Howe to have Jayne detailed to his office. To this Jayne did not agree, and hence has grown an unfriendliness which seems to have given Jayne a desire to expose the peculations and corruptions in Howe's department. Also out of this slight quarrel between officials has come an exposure of the general dishonesty among customs officers. Thus do slight causes work great effects. The above statements are merely made upon the authority of gossip among the subordinates at the Custom-House who are in anxious expectancy of the ax of authority being applied to their several official necks. This anxiety is not confined to sixty-one persons, but pervades the whole force of employes, except the highest officials, for they alone know who are charged, and what ones are approved clear of peculation and conspiracy to defraud.

The names of these merchants devoted to the slight mercies of Agent Jayne and United States District-Attorney Bliss have hitherto been carefully guarded. But the writer was determined to discover who were the firms charged with fraud upon the customs' revenue, and he did so. It was only after careful watching, and the use of that reportorial strategy which require something more than United States legal powers to circumvent, that a view of the books in the District-Attorney's office was gained. A transcript of the names of the most important firms against whom suits, as alleged, have been begun, was speedily made, and it is here presented;

Dudan, Frere & Co., importers of laces, shawls, &c.; suit for $102,000, begun July 12.

Joseph J. Ribon and J. M. Munoz; suit for $1,810.

August C. Downey, Francis Dougherty, and Graham Rogers; suit for $75,000 for violation of customs laws.

F. R. H. & E. R. Trowbridge; suit for $75,000 for violation of the act of 1863. Action closed.

James Reid and John H. C. Sisterman; suit for alleged bribery of a customs official to make false entries.

Joseph H. White, George H. Brown, and Francis D. Lecompte; suit for violation of the act of 1863, for $50,000. Action closed.

A. H. Solomon and R. McD. Kirtland, for violation of act of 1863; suit for $40,000.

Emil O. Herman, Hugo Parpers, L. [illegible] Domerich, Christopher Andrew, Leopold [illegible]ler; suit for $41,905.68, for violation of act of 1863. Action closed.

Jose V. Onativia, Henry Besti, Cha[illegible] Hoard, W. H. Latimer, George Latim[illegible] Jose R. Fernandes; suit for $104,000 for violation of the act of 1863. Closed in Marc[illegible]

Solomon N. Wolff Alphonsus de [illegible] Suit under act of 1863, for $75,000.

SPORTING.

Exciting Game of Base Ball Yesterday Afternoon.

The Philadelphias Defeat the Bostons 9 to 4.

First Day of the Springfield, Mass., Trotting Meeting.

St. James Wins the 2:26, and Clementine the 2:34 Race.

The Chicago Horse J. G. Brown Meets with an Accident.

BASE BALL.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON CLUBS played their second and last game in this city, at the Twenty-third street grounds, yesterday afternoon, which was witnessed by an audience scarcely less in number than the one which turned out to see them play on Saturday afternoon. The contest was much more worthy a liberal attendance than the former one, the play on both sides being conducted with greater skill, and attended with more satisfactory results. Especially was this the case on the Philadelphia side. The club made such a poor showing on the occasion of its first appearance, and was treated to such a merciless whipping at Rockford, on Monday, that its defeat for the third time was anticipated even by its warmest friends. The brilliant victory which it won yesterday was a genuine surprise, and made it more of a favorite than it was before, if that could be possible. The game was begun at the advertised hour by the selection of Mr. Hugh Reed as umpire. Being a good player himself, and thoroughly acquainted with the rules governing the sport, he gave general satisfaction in nearly all of his decisions. The toss for choice of positions was won by the Philadelphias, and they chose the field. Their nine, with the exception of Mack, the first baseman, was the same as before. His post was filled by a young player named Ryan, who acts as substitute. There was no change in the Boston nine.

FIRST INNINGS.

The Bostons began in good luck, George Wright, the first batsman, leading off with a fine hit to left for a pair of bases, and going to third almost immediately on a passed ball by Malone. He was brought home by a safe hit of Barnes'. Spalding's fly was captured by Treacy, and a hot liner from Leonard's bat by Wood, who contributed to a double play by retiring Barnes at first. The run made was unearned, and Malone is responsible for it. Cuthbert, on the Philadelphia side, struck savagely to Spalding, who fielded the ball to O'Rourke at first only to have it muffed, picked up, and muffed again, the runner, meanwhile, touching and running over the base with the lightness and agility of a cat. Wood hit a tantalizing fair-foul, which yielded him two bases with sharp running, and brought Cuthbert to third. Malone was flyed by Barnes. Devlin struck to the same player, who threw straight to the catcher to head-off Cuthbert at the plate, but the ball was miserably muffed. Bechtel went out from George Wright to O'Rourke. Fulmer hit safely, bringing Wood in and Devlin to third. The latter scored on a passed ball, and Fulmer got to third on another. Treacy was put out by George Wright and O'Rourke. Three unearned runs, given away by the bad play of O'Rourke and White.

SECOND INNINGS.

The play on both sides was much better, the fielders having their share of the work to do. The Bostons sent but three men to the bat, who were retired as fast as they stepped up. Spalding's line-fly was finely taken by Cuthbert. Leonard went out on a foul bound to Malone. White sent up a fly, which Bechtel caught. No runs. The Philadelphias met a similar fate. Spalding and O'Rourke disposed of Ryan. Zettlein gave White two chances to put him out on foul bounds, which were not taken advantage of, and then he hit to Schafer, and, between the latter and O'Rourke, expired. Cuthbert's liner to centre was well taken by Harry Wright. No runs.

THIRD INNINGS.

This was a repetition of the previous one, and was fully as well played on both sides. The Bostons had but three batters for the second time, O'Rourke being fielded out by Devlin to Ryan in fine style, Addy by Wood to Ryan, and Schafer on a fly by Treacy. On the Philadelphia side, Wood opened with a pretty base hit between right and centre, but failed to get around. Malone hit to Spalding, who threw to George Wright to catch Wood at second, but it was an unsuccessful maneuvre. Devlin went out on a fly to O'Rourke. Bechtel struck to Barnes, and the latter touched Malone going to second and got the ball to first before the striker, making the second double play.

FOURTH INNINGS.

The Bostons handled the bat with more skill than in the two previous innings, and were aided thereby to a run which they would not have made had the fielding been more lively on the part of their opponents. Harry Wright knocked up a fly outside of the foul line, which was considerately missed by Ryan; whereupon he knocked up a fair one, and Wood took it in. George Wright struck safely for a base, and got to second while Barnes was being put out by Devlin and Ryan. Spalding made a safe base hit, which Cuthbert did not field quickly enough to keep George Wright from running home. Leonard struck to Devlin, and both he and Spalding secured bases owing to his slowness. White went out on a fly to Cuthbert. One unearned run, which Devlin and Cuthbert gave away between them. Fulmer went out on a line fly to George Wright, which was captured with one hand. The play was loudly and deservedly applauded. Treacy was also flyed by George. Ryan went out from Schafer to O'Rourke.

FIFTH INNINGS.

The game began to grow exciting, owing to the frequency of the blanks and the smallness of the score on either side. In this inning the Bostons were blanked again. O'Rourke sent up a fly which belonged to Cuthbert, and which he would in all probability have caught had not Devlin and Fulmer got in his way. Between the three, the ball was muffed, and it is hard to tell who was to blame. Addy's line fly was caught by Bechtel. Schafer's foul fly was taken by Ryan. Harry Wright sent a grounder spinning toward Ryan, which the latter allowed to go between his legs. Wood picked up the ball and got it to first before the striker, but it was muffed again. George Wright was flyed by Wood. No runs. The Philadelphias made a different showing in their half of the inning, though Zettlein, the first striker, was put out on a fly by Addy. Cuthbert followed him with a fine base hit to short left field, stole second as the first ball was being pitched, and got to third on a high throw of White's, which was intended to cut him off at that point, but which could not have done so, even if it had been caught. Wood went out on a foul bound to Schafer. Malone hit the ball, and it struck inside of the plate and jumped out again, making a safe hit on which Cuthbert scored. Malone reached third on Devlin's safe liner to centre, and ran in when Devlin attempted to steal second. Barnes tried to cut him off at the plate, but threw wildly, and is therefore to blame for the run. Cuthbert's run was earned.

SIXTH INNINGS.

The Bostons added an unearned run to their score, owing to the bad play of Ryan. After two men had been put out,—Barnes on a foul fly by Fulmer, and Spalding on a fly by Cuthbert,—Leonard hit safely, and White struck to Fulmer, and the latter threw it straight to first, where it was muffed and allowed to go by, Leonard getting home before it was returned to the infield. O'Rourke was flyed by Wood. The Philadelphias added four runs to their score in the following manner: Fulmer opened with a safe hit. Treacy followed him with another, but Fulmer tried to get too far on it, and was put out at third from Schafer to George Wright, Treacy meanwhile going to second. Ryan made a safe hit and brought him home, and by subsequent wild throwing got to second himself. Zettlein went out on a foul tip to White. Cuthbert got a base on a muffed fly by Leonard, and Ryan ran home before the ball was returned. Cuthbert got to second on a muff of White's throw by Barnes. Wood made a safe hit, bringing Cuthbert in, stole second, and went to third on a passed ball. He scored on a safe hit by Malone. Devlin got a base on called balls. Bechtel was put out by George Wright to O'Rourke. One run earned; for the other three, White, Barnes, and Leonard were to blame.

SEVENTH INNINGS.

The Bostons managed to score another run to which they were not entitled. Wood gave it to them. He first muffed a grounder sent him by Addy, and the latter got a base. Schafer went out on a foul tip, well taken by Malone. Harry Wright struck to Fulmer, who fielded the ball to Wood in time to put Addy out at second. James, in his anxiety to make a double play, over-threw the ball to first, and Harry got his base. George Wright hit safely, and his brother managed to get home. Zettlein caught George napping at first, and threw to Ryan. Considerable fun was created in the effort to put him out, but he was finally cornered by Wood, assisted by Fulmer. The Philadelphias wheeled out in one, two, three order, White taking Fulmer on a foul fly, Barnes and O'Rourke disposing of Treacy, and George Wright of Ryan, on a fly.

EIGHTH INNINGS.

The Philadelphias effected another blank in the eighth inning. After Barnes was put out on a fly by Cuthbert, Spalding hit safely, and so did Leonard. The latter was caught out while attempting to steal second by a throw from Malone to Wood. White sent up a fly which was taken by Cuthbert after a run that brought him almost to the infield. It was as fine a catch as was ever made on a ball-field, and received suitable recognition. Zettlein hit safely, but was left on his base by Cuthbert, Wood, and Malone. The former was put out on a foul bound by Schafer. Wood got his base on a muffed liner by Leonard. Barnes caught out Malone on a fly, and returned the ball to first in time to put out Wood and make a double play.

NINTH INNINGS.

This part of the game was uneventful, O'Rourke, Addy, and Schafer being the consecutive outs on the Boston side, and Malone, Devlin, and Bechtel the ditto on the Philadelphia. Following is the score, which shows the defeat of the Bostons by 9 to 4:

THE SCORE.

Philadelphias.	O	R	B	T	Bostons.	O	R	B	T
Cuthbert, l. f.	2	3	1	1	G. Wright, s. s.	2	2	3	4
Wood, 2 b.	2	2	3	4	Barnes, 2 b.	4	0	1	1
Malone, c.	4	1	2	2	Spalding, p.	3	0	2	2
Devlin, 3 b.	2	1	1	1	Leonard, l. f.	3	1	2	2
Bechtel, r. f.	5	0	0	0	White, c.	3	0	0	0
Fulmer, s. s.	3	0	2	2	O'Rourke, 1 b.	3	0	0	0
Treacy, c. f.	3	1	1	1	Addy, r. f.	4	0	0	0
Ryan, 1 b.	3	1	1	1	Schafer, 3 b.	4	0	0	0
Zettlein, p.	3	0	1	1	H. Wright, c. f.	1	1	0	0
Total	27	9	12	13	Total	27	4	8	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bostons	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—4
Philadelphias	3	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	—9

Runs Earned—Boston, 0; Philadelphia, 2.
Fielding Errors Through which Runs were Made—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 4.
Passed Balls—White, 2; Malone, 2.
Fouls Missed—White, 3; Malone, 1.
Time of Game—Two hours.
Umpire—Hugh Reed.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SPRINGFIELD MEETING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19.—The seventh annual meeting of the Hamden Park Association began to-day with a good attendance and a capital day's sport. The heavy rain of the preceding day had made the track very heavy, but it gradually improved as the sun came out, and, toward the last, was in fair condition. Gilmore's Band, from Boston, was present, with Arbuckle as soloist, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. Two excellent races were trotted, in both of which the favorites were victorious, though not without enough uncertainty to render the contests exceedingly interesting.

In the 2:26 race, for a purse of $5,000, nine horses started out of the fifteen entries. St. James was the favorite, though J. G. Brown, as second choice, and the field together brought slight odds against him. He won the first two heats in 2:26 and 2:27, after sharp fighting with Young Bruno and Blanche. The latter won the third heat in 2:26, and St. James took the fourth heat and race in 2:27. Blanche won second money, Young Bruno third, and Parker's Abdallah fourth. J. G. Brown cut a poor figure in the race. While rounding the last turn in the first heat, and with a good prospect of winning it, he ruptured a small blood-vessel, and bled so that he could hardly stand when he got to the wire. He was able to start in the next heat, but was of no further account, and did not get a place in the race.

In the 2:34 race, Clementine added the sixth to her brilliant list of victories. She broke badly on the turn in the first heat, and, as the going was too heavy to render it possible to make up her lost ground, she was saved up judiciously, and came in fifth. In the second heat, the word was given and the bell sounded at the same time for a recall, the latter being accidental. Only four of the horses went around, the others returning. Walter came in first, in 2:27¼; Rowe's Tommy second, Lambert third, and Barney Kelley fourth. This accounts for the ciphers in the summary. The horses which returned could not be distanced under the rule, though the heat was scored to Walter's credit. Goldleaf, the winner of the first heat was distanced in the last heat for running. The judges were very able, strict, and impartial in their dealings with running horses. Clementine won the third, fourth and fifth heats, in 2:31½, 2:30½, and 2:32¼.

THE SUMMARIES.

HAMDEN PARK, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19, 1873.—Purse, $5,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:26,—$2,500 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third, and $100 to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

F. Van Ness' b. g. St. James	1	1	2	1
Dan Mace's bl. m. Blanche	3	2	1	2
J. Lovett's br. g. Young Bruno	2	3	7	4
J. S. Parker's br. s. Parker's Abdallah	5	4	3	3
Charles S. Green's b. m. Lucille Golddust	4	5	4	6
Alex. Lewis's br. g. J. G. Brown	6	6	5	5
J. J. Bowen's g. g. Ben Flagler	8	7	6	dr
C. N. Howland's ch. s. Prince Allen	9	8	8	dr
O. Boest's b. g. Confidence	7	9	dr.	
J. McKee's b. g. Brother Jonathan	dr.			
A. Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster	dr.			
Owner's b. g. Comee	dr.			
J. E. Turner's b. m. Nettie	dr.			
Ben Mace's b. m. Clara G.	dr.			
R. Armstrong's b. g. Fred Hooper	dr.			

Time—2:26¾; 2:27; 2:26; 2:27.

SAME DAY—Purse $3,000, for horses that never beat 2:34; $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $450 to third, $300 to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Graves & Loomis' br. m. Clementine	5	0	1	1	1
Ben Mace's r. g. Walter	2	1	2	2	2
D. Pfeifer's b. g. Barney Kelley	6	4	7	3	2
A. H. Rowe's bl. s. Rowe's Tommy	8	2	6	6	4
M. Carroll's br. g. Jubilee Lambert	8	3	8	9	8
N. Jennings' b. g. George Miller	4	0	9	8	6
M. Goodin's b. g. Stewart Maloney	9	0	3	4	3
J. Crocker's ch. g. Chestnut	7	0	4	7	7
O. Boest's ch. m. Goldleaf	1	0	5	5	dr
H. E. White's br. m. Idol Girl	1	0	0	dr.	
D. Mace's ch. s. Fearnaught, Jr.	dr.				
P. Dooley's b. g. Arthur	dr.				
A. Patterson's br. s. Manhattan	dr.				
J. J. Hart's s. g. Little Longfellow	dr.				
S. Richards' b. g. Falmouth	dr.				
Owner's br. s. Hamilton	dr.				

Time—2:31½; 2:27¼; 2:31½; 2:30½; 2:32¼.

AT DEXTER PARK.

There were three races at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, and but a small attendance, not more than 200 being present. The first race was a trotting match, best three in five, in harness, for a stake of $400. The following summary will show how it resulted:

J. Wall's g. g. Grey Eagle	1	1	1
T. Armour's b. m. Nellie	2	2	dis.
F. Latchone's b. g. Frank	3	3	2

Time—2:51½; 2:52¾; 2:53½.

The second race was a trotting match, best two in three, in harness, for a stake of $200, of which the following is the summary:

T. Harris' bl. g. Hero	1	1
T. Simon's g. g. Grey George	2	2

Time—3:11½; 3:10½.

The third was a scrub race, won by Weazle, whose best time was 3:11½.

THE YORKSHIRE OAKS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—This was the first day of the York August meetings for the Yorkshire Oaks stakes for 3-year-old fillies. There were but four starters out of fifty-four nominations. The race was won by Morris' ch. f. Marie Stuart; Lord Falmouth's Cecilia second, and Smithson's Cingaluna third.

For the North of England Bunnal stakes, foals of 1870, there were thirty-four nominations and but three starters. The race was won by Merry's b. c. Pantomime; Batt's ch. c. Mendip second, and Lord Anglesis' Queen's Scholar third.

RACES NEXT WEEK AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 19.—On next Thursday and Friday there will be held at the State Fair Grounds, in this city, the August races for colts. There are some good colts on the ground now, and more are expected. Good times may be expected.

RACES AT BELOIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 19.—There is to be a race at the Beloit Driving Park this week, Thursday, between three of the fastest horses in the State: Kitty, owned by Judge Field; Anay B., by Geo. A. Bushnell; and Phil Sheridan, by C. Brown. The race will be merely for exhibition, and fast time is expected. On the same day four other horses trot for a sweepstakes of $250.

BILLIARDS.

SLOSSON TO BESSUNGER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I hereby challenge John Bessunger to play me a game of four-ball billiards, two weeks from date,—the game to be 2,000 points up, on a 5x10 carom table, of the Emanuel Brunswick pattern, with 2⅜-inch balls, for $250 a side; winner to take all and pay expenses. When notified of the acceptance of this challenge, I will deposit half-forfeit with Mr. Emanuel Brunswick.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20. GEORGE SLOSSON.

PUGILISTIC.

WARD VS. BUTLER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 19.—On Saturday, at Fulton, Billy Ward and Butler fought a prize-fight, in which the latter got worsted in eleven rounds. Ward challenges the world for a fight for $500, to take place in this State three weeks after the articles are signed. Marengo Joe is his backer.

Australian Kelly and Happy Jack fought twenty-eight rounds at the same place on Monday. It was decided a draw.

A NEW BAPTIST SOCIETY.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled last evening at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, for the purpose of discussing the question whether they should leave the Union Park Baptist Church, and organize a new Baptist Church, south of Monroe, and between Paulina and Leavitt streets, or not.

Mr. O. McCleish called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. R. A. Loveland for Chairman. Mr. C. C. Kohlsoat was elected Secretary.

After prayer by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, the President stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. W. F. Sherer, being called upon to speak, said that the meeting was called because there was a misunderstanding in the Union Park Church, to which they belonged. To remain there, they would have to contend against the pastor and people. They had taken a position against the pastor of Union Park Church, and they could not change that opinion, and, therefore, they were compelled to organize a new Church, where they could attend divine service and Sabbath-school. He did not contend that the pastor or deacons of Union Park Church were to blame, but God had so willed it because there was such a large field open for a new Church in that district.

Dr. Blackall, the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, the Rev. John Gordon, and several others made eloquent and strong addresses in favor of a new Baptist Church in the southwestern part of the West Division.

Mr. A. McCleish, after making a forcible speech in favor of the movement, introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The interests of the denomination and of the Baptist people residing in the vicinity and west of Ashland avenue, south of Madison street, seem to require the establishment of a Baptist Church, somewhere in that part of the West Division, it is therefore the opinion of this meeting, and is hereby

Resolved, That the immediate organization of such a Church is a necessity, and that a constitution and articles of organization to be submitted for the consideration of a meeting of those interested, to be held in this house one week from to-night.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The nineteenth anniversary of Garden City Division, Sons of Temperance was celebrated last evening at their hall, corner Randolph and Clinton streets. William R. Henderson, the Worthy Patriarch of the Division, delivered the anniversary address, and reviewed the work of the Division during its existence, and the various movements for reform inaugurated by them. In reference to the present contest, he said that the members of this Division have not beheld with unconcern the movement, led by the arch foe of Chicago's welfare and peace, A. C. Hesing, for the repeal of our municipal laws regarding the Sabbath and the hours for the closing of the saloons. Personal liberty had nothing to do with the coming contest. Liberalism, the name by which they have embosomed their ideas, is simply a misnomer; its just and proper characterization would be a movement in the interests of immorality, vice, and crime. This country was a miracle, in fact as well as in name. Our Government and its institutions were in great part founded for the insurance of domestic tranquility and the promotion of the general welfare. It is, and ever has been, an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, but it is not intended to be a receptacle for the base and iniquitous customs of a vicious civilization. Law and order they must and would have, and in this contest the members of the Division would take their stand in the forefront of the battle for law, order, and the American Sabbath.

Several of the old members of the Division also made addresses. Music was furnished by Miss De Geer, and all present enjoyed themselves immensely, and refreshed themselves with grapes and ice cream.

THE RAILROADS.

AN IMPORTANT LINK.

The Illinois Central Railroad and the Southern Railroad Association are building a link of about 85 miles between Cairo, Ill., and Jackson, Tenn., which will make a close connection with the entire Southern railroad system, avoiding the water transfer of 20 miles between Cairo and Columbus, Ky. The work is progressing rapidly, and is expected to be finished about next October. On the completion of this road Chicago will have an uninterrupted railway line to Mobile and New Orleans by the Illinois Central Railroad, over which passenger trains will run the entire distance without any change of cars whatever. A visit to the officers of the Illinois Central also reveals the fact that they are at present moving remarkably heavy loads of freights for this season of the year. From last Saturday noon to 6 o'clock on Monday morning, no less than 596 freight loaded cars were received. The passenger traffic is also largely increasing.

CHICAGO & PADUCAH RAILROAD.

An excursion train left the Central Depot at 4:20 p. m. yesterday, over the Chicago and Paducah Railroad, which is now completed to Windsor, Shelby County, Ill., 200 miles south of Chicago. The route is via Aurora, Ottawa, and Streator.

PERSONAL.

The Hon J. H. Booth, of Council Bluffs, is at the South Side Briggs.

The Hon. W. Hyde, Appleton, Wis., is at the South Side Briggs.

William Dennison, one of the pioneer conductors between Chicago and Milwaukee, and well known to some of our old inhabitants, is lying at the point of death at Denver, Colorado.

Caleb Blood, Bloomington; W. T. Casgrain, Milwaukee; E. A. D. Jones, Ottawa, Canada; S. Flesh, Crow Fork; John L. Hall, Sedalia, Mo.; J. R. Gaston and wife, Normal, are at Anderson's.

It was erroneously stated in this paper yesterday that G. C. Cook, Esq., had died at Denver. It should have been George D. Cook, a nephew of the other gentleman, and who was a commission merchant here.

At the West Side Briggs House: J. O. Brown, Massilon, O.; James Gueder, Kansas; J. W. Brink, Winona; J. A. Goodhue, St. Louis; W. F. Heath, Ft. Wayne; E. H. Cook, Champaign; H. Tongnecker, Locust Dale, Pa.; I. G. Upton and family, Syracuse; I. C. Kilgore, Fulton, Ill.; C. T. Reynolds, Quincy; Charles B. Gallaway, Vicksburg, Miss.; I. H. Prior, Crown Point; William McDermott, Cleveland; D. L. Fullerton, Augusta, Me.; Lewis Hancock, Austin, Texas; and J. L. Pillsbury, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. W. Bishop, the newly-appointed Attorney-General of Arkansas, formerly lived in LaCrosse.

Miss Sallie Coop, of Shawneetown, Ill., announces herself as a candidate for County School Superintendent.

D. G. Cheever, a member of the last two Legislatures of Wisconsin, is about to take up his residence in Cairo, Ill.

Miss Eliza J. Buchanan, the Republican nominee for Superintendent of Schools in Jefferson County, Iowa, is just of age, a bright, cultivated woman, and weighs over 300 pounds.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

F. W. Palmer has purchased the elegant dwelling of B. F. Culver, on Prairie avenue, Chicago, paying therefor $42,000. This would indicate that he is pleased with Chicago, and means to stay.—*DesMoines Register.*

The Miss Wadsworth who has just been appointed physician to the Sultan is a daughter of Titus V. Wadsworth, of Franklin, N. H. She is a graduate from Mount Holyoke Seminary, and practiced her profession for four years in Springfield, Mass.

Maj. Wallace M. Spear, formerly of LaCrosse, Wis., who entered service in the Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, died at Ludlow, Vt., July 26. He was three years, after the War, Chief Engineer at the Pensacola Navy-Yard, and at the time of his death was Chief Engineer of the Norfolk (Va.) Navy-Yard.

Wash. C. De Pauw stands heaviest among the heavy men of New Albany, Ind., being assessed $546,109 for city taxation. W. S. Culbertson is assessed $441,030; and Mary A. Sapeley, $208,379. Michael C. Kerr, who refunded his salary-grab, is in the list for $27,275.

Band Sergeant Mayler, deserter from Fort Garry, who claimed he left because he feared punishment for serenading Consul Taylor, is accused by the Manitoba *Free Press* of having absconded with the stamps collected at a picnic, and is thereby losing popularity in Minneapolis.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

Thomas Powers Jones, the Brattleboro Edwin Drood man, has disappeared. He left suddenly with his family, giving no notice to his employer, and leaving no trace of his course. The gossips are about equally divided as to whether he has gone into retirement to complete his work, or has been driven off by the recent newspaper exposures of his previous life.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Mr. Lawlor's effort to replace the Globe Theatre in the list of orthodox places of amusement has met with considerable success. The public, like the gods, help those who help themselves, and naturally the plucky manager's bold attempt to resuscitate the Globe has been warmly seconded. "Shin Fane," which was moderately successful last week, has given place to a piece of a very different character,—a serio-comic piece, entitled "Darling, or Woman and Her Master." It is based upon the social evil of slavery, and is strongly drawn. The scene is laid in the extreme South, and the characters, somewhat overdrawn, are pictures of ante-war chivalry. It is sprightly and piquant, and the frequent contrast of light and shade alternately prepare the audience for a surprise. The heroine, *Ellen Murray*, is the heiress to a large fortune. Her parents dying in her infancy, she is left a friendless orphan. Designing men seize the child, stain her skin, and sell her as a slave. She finds her way into school and receives a good education. Her owner, who has been educating her with evil intent, and has been living upon her property, finding that his secret is likely to be proclaimed and his property restored to the rightful owner, determines to marry her and anticipate such a disaster. She refuses him, having already set her heart upon another, whereupon he threatens her with menial labor as his slave. She escapes him, and he, armed with legal power, pursues her. To evade her persecuting owner, she assumes a variety of disguises, baffles him until the real history of the case transpires, and all is as it should be. This plot gives Miss Marian Mordaunt, the star, an opportunity for appearing in half-a-dozen different roles, of the Lotta school, and that, too, without straining the imagination. There is an intelligible and really strong plot to the piece, and one is not tired of seeing but one character. We have hitherto been accustomed to regard protean actresses as petite and pretty, but Miss Mordaunt is not of this order. She is handsome and stately, and in her trying roles displays considerable talent. The changes are effected, too, in obedience to the exigencies of the plot, and are not, as is usually the case, hurled unmercifully at the audience. Her support is fair, Messrs. Ryan and Allen in the roles of *Col. De Lancy Coon* and the *Rev. Daniel Quattles* giving some very funny sketches of the chivalry of the period. The piece is a jolly one, and keeps the audience in excellent humor. It is already appreciated, apparently, for, despite the strong counter-attraction on the West Side, Miss Mordaunt played to a good house.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The pressure on our columns yesterday morning prevented our making any mention of the acting of the company at Hooley's Theatre, in "The New Magdalen." There was one part in that piece which is so deserving of special mention that some acknowledgment of it should be made. We allude to that played by Mrs. Maeder, who appeared as *Lady Janet Roy*. Mrs. Maeder has already won for herself the admiration of Chicago audiences, but her performance on the past two evenings was especially remarkable. She appeared to have completely caught the author's idea of the obstinate, whimsical, motherly old lady, and rendered the part admirably. She dressed it, looked it, and acted it in a manner that led one to wish sincerely that it did not form a portion of the piece to which it belonged. In fact, she made it the leading part. Miss Meek played the difficult part of *Mercy Merrick*, difficult especially to her, since she has natural disadvantages to contend with. Though an artiste of considerable scope, she can scarcely meet ladies of more youthful appearance on equal terms. The part requires, if not youth, at any rate a youthful appearance, and this Miss Meek lacked. She lacked intensity too, but the character is one of such extraordinary contradictions that it is difficult to say what is not lacking. The self-evident criticism suggests itself: "In abandoning a life of shame, does not *Mercy Merrick* make a virtue out of a necessity?" This is an indelicate query, but the piece itself is impure, and here is but an instance of its impure suggestiveness. The part is far better adapted to Miss O'Conner's peculiar method. With the advantage of a more youthful appearance, and a far greater capacity for portraying intensity of feeling, that lady would have had an opportunity to efface the impression which has been made by her constant appearance in purely lachrymose parts. The public would have liked to judge of her capacity in just such a role.

A BEASTLY CRIMINAL.

The Warden of a Lutheran Orphan Asylum at Andrew, Iowa, Seduces Six Little Girls Intrusted to His Care, and Flees to Europe—Indignation and Excitement.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 19.—The Dubuque *Herald* this morning published a long account of what it characterizes as "the most horrible crime that has come to light in Northern Iowa in years." It says that rumors of it came to hand last week, but they were of so shocking a nature that it declined to publish them, though they were well authenticated, until it had sent a special reporter to the scene, who instituted a personal investigation into the facts. The result it now publishes:

At Andrew, the capital of Jackson County, twenty-five miles south of this city, is a private orphan asylum, established in 1864, for the reception and care of orphans and destitute children not over 14 years of age, to give them a Christian home until they are of age. It has been under the charge of the Lutherans, and its head officer, or Warden, was the Rev. J. M. Schueller, a German, who came to this country about eighteen years ago. At the Legislative session of 1872, Schueller obtained an appropriation of $3,000 in aid of his institution. He has always stood high, and enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the entire community. About five years ago his wife died, and it seems that not long after that event he commenced a systematic course of seduction of the little girls under his charge.

His first victim, so far as is known, was a little girl 12 or 14 years of age, named Delia Pardee, who had been driven to the asylum by the unhappy relations of her parents. For a cause which is not assigned by Schueller, Delia was turned out of the institution and was taken to live with some very respectable people in the country, near Andrew, to whom she accused him of violating her person. The people with whom she lived expressed great indignation, and made considerable talk against Schueller, in Andrew, but the citizens generally maintained that a man of his high morality and profession was innocent of such a thing, and no attention was paid to it. Delia is now living with her parents in Des Moines. This was about four years ago.

The next victim known of was an orphan girl named Mary Meeker, about 14 years of age, who had sought the protection of the asylum. She was accused by Schueller of improper intercourse with young men outside, and was sent off to the Reform School, in charge of Sheriff Allen. She made damaging charges against her protector, but, owing to his high character, they, like the preceding ones, were not believed. This was in November last.

The horrible and final denouement came about three weeks ago, when one of the girls, named Bertha Nellis, 15 years of age, went to the Matron and said that she wanted to leave the Asylum, but refused to assign any reason. On being closely pressed, and threatened with punishment if she did not give her reason, she finally confessed that it was on account of Mr. Schueller's conduct toward the girls. She then related the particulars, how he had seduced several of the little girls, and had made various attempts upon her, but had been, so far, foiled. The Matron said that she would inquire into the matter, but the Warden was that day absent. On his return the Matron called upon him and asked for her pay, as she proposed to leave. On being asked the reason, she plainly and frankly told him what she had heard. He blushed a villain's blush, and was dumb for a moment, but, finally recovering, he confessed all, and promised that if she would stay and take care of the children, he would himself leave. By her advice he went at once to Galena, where he sought an interview with the Rev. Mr. Klintwood, the Lutheran minister at that place, and President of the Asylum Directory, and to him confessed all. This gentleman was horrified at the revelations, and demanded that Schueller should at once resign and leave. This he did, and the Rev. Mr. Rembold, of the Directory, took charge of the institution.

Schueller left Andrew at 4 o'clock on Monday morning, a week ago, in company with his daughter, direct for New York, and thence to Europe, and he is probably on the ocean at this time.

The victims of Schueller's horrid lust, as far as can be ascertained at present, are six little girls, ranging from 8 to 14 years of age, two of whom—Delia Pardee and Mary Meeker—are each about 14 years of age. The others are: Zetta Meeker, between 8 and 9 years old; Rosa Shafer, 13 years old; Libbie Ingham and Jennie Adair, about 14 years old.

Schueller is a man of fine personal appearance, of scarcely medium height, heavily built, and dark complexioned, with glossy black hair, a flowing beard, rivaling the raven's wing in hue, a clean-shaven upper-lip, a nose rather heavy and approaching the aquiline, and sharp, laughing black eyes that play under a thick penciling of brows, and an expansive forehead, with a peculiar uncertain expression that his friends have frequently remarked. He is a man of unusual educational acquirements and great natural ability. He speaks in slow, measured tones, as though reckoning the value of his words, and impresses them on the ear of the hearer with a persuasive, conciliating address that wins confidence, conveying the idea of the strictest integrity and honesty of sentiment, and his friends are overcome with an astonishing surprise at the denouements of guilt which appear against him.

Of course, the affair creates the greatest surprise and consternation in Jackson County, and the keenest regret upon the part of all the friends of the Asylum. What will be the final result is not known, but all regret that Schueller has escaped the clutches of the law.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Money easy during the morning hours, at 3@4 per cent, but shortly after 2 o'clock the rate advanced to 7 per cent, closing at 6. It is probable that the flurry is due to the gold clique.

Sterling heavy and lower, at 7⅞@8 for 60-day, and 8⅝ for sight.

Customs receipts to-day, $430,000. Exports of produce for the week ending to-day, $5,258,190. Total exports since January 1, $178,527,124.

Gold steady, at 115¾ to 115⅝, closing at 115⅞. Loans were from 2 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $80,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $43,000. The Assistant Treasurer here received yesterday from the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, two millions of gold, transfer for that amount having been made.

Governments dull and firm.

State bonds dull, with Missouris and Tennessees very firm.

Stocks, after a brief weakness at the opening, showed some strength, and an improvement in prices followed, ranging from ¼ to 1⅜ per cent, and the market continued strong until about 1 o'clock. After that time the market was weak, with sales of Panama down to 11½ and Pacific Mail to 40⅜. The decline in these shares and the activity in money occasioned a liberal pressure to sell on the entire list, which closed weak at the lowest prices of the day. The chief fluctuations were as follows: Pacific Mail, 41⅞, 40¼, 41⅞, 40⅜; Western Union, 90⅛, 90⅞, 89⅞; Northwestern common, 65, 65⅞, 64⅞; New York Central, 104⅞, 105, 104⅞; Wabash, 70¼, 69⅞, 70¼, 68⅞. The remainder of the list was dull.

The Panama Directors met to-day, but dispersed without taking action in regard to the loan to the Pacific Mail Company. Another meeting is appointed for Wednesday of next week.

Sterling exchange, 108⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	119
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	117	New 5s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	118⅞	10-40s	115⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	116⅞	Currency 6s	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92½	Virginias, old	42½
Tennessees, old	82½	North Carolinas, old	27½
Tennessees, new	82	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	99	St Paul pfd	71⅛
Western Union	89⅞	Wabash	68⅞
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	92⅛	Fort Wayne	93⅞
Wells Fargo	73⅞	Terre Haute	20
American Express	62⅛	Terre Haute pfd	37
United States Ex	66	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	40⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	109
New York Central	104⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅞
Erie	58⅛	C., C. & C.	84
Erie pfd	71⅛	C., B. & Q.	102
Harlem	131½	Lake Shore	93
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	30⅛
Michigan Central	92⅛	Illinois Central	106
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Union Pacific stocks	27
Northwestern	64	Central Pacific	102⅛
Northwestern pfd	82⅛	Union Pacific bonds	81⅛
Rock Island	109⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	100⅞
N. J. Central	102⅛	B. H., & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	51⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 28s@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 3d; spring, 11s 4d@12s; white, 12s 3d@12s 4d; club, 12s 6d@12s 8d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 66s. Lard, 39s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs buoyant. Wheat—Winter red, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 2d; white, 12s 4d@12s 7d; club, 12s 8d@12s 9d. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d. Pork, 66s. Lard, 39s 6d. Weather wet and unfavorable.

LONDON, Aug. 19—Evening.—Consuls for money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 95; of 67, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛; new 5s, 91⅛; Erie, 46⅞.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £83,000.

Turpentine, 30s@30s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19.—5-20s of '62, 97⅛.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Rentes, 59f.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—Evening.—Cotton tending down; middling upland, 8⅞@8⅝d; middling Orleans, 9@9⅛d. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs buoyant. California white wheat, average, 12s 4d@12s 7d; club, 12s 8d@12s 9d; red spring, 11s 6d@12s 2d; red winter, 12s 6d. Flour 28@29s. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d.

Pork, 66s. Lard, 39s 6d. Cheese, 60s 6d. Cumberland middles, 37s. Short rib, 40s.

Receipts of wheat past 3 days, 45,000 qrs; American 31,000 qrs. Corn do, 5,000 qrs, all American.

ANTWERP, Aug. 19.—Refined petroleum, 37⅛f.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,431; total for the week, 4,998. Market lifeless, owners asking last week's closing prices for good cattle. Common stock off ⅛c, Texans ⅛c. Receipts generally inferior grades; only 800 disposed of. Sales: 271 head Texas steers, av 1,089@1,179 lbs, $3.90@4.62½; 33 Illinois steers, av 1,276 lbs, $5.50; 157 Missouri steers, av 1,169@1,339 lbs, $5.20@5.87½; 19 Indiana steers, av 1,343 lbs, $6.00; 22 Cherokee steers, av 900 lbs, $3.00; 39 Michigan steers, av 974@1,050 lbs, $4.35@4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, 2,600; total for the week, 5,200. Market not fairly opened. Prices have a downward tendency.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,000; total for the week, 11,300. Market a shade stronger; good Yorkers, $5.25@5.30; a choice lot would command $5.35; heavy hogs for the Boston market, $5.00@5.70; common grassers, $4.80@5.00.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipped, 1,200 head. The supply of shipping steers and fresh Texan stock is good. In the early part of the day operations were light, owing to unfavorable Eastern advices, but there was a better demand later. Through rates were lower on shipping stock. Good fresh Texas steers, $2.05@2.25; good native stock steers, $3.75@4.50.

HOGS—Little doing; the extreme range was $3.95@4.10.

Watertown, Mass., Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 19.—Beef Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,174. No improvement in the demand, and last week's prices but poorly sustained. Sales choice, $10.00; extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $8.00@8.50; second, $6.00@6.75; third, $4.00@4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 8,510. Holders find it difficult to sell stock, and some of lots sold at a loss to owners of from $25.00 to $50.00 per car-load. Prices ⅛c to 1⅛c lower, according to quality. Sales in lots, $2.75@3.50 each; extra $4.00@5.00. Spring lambs 6@7c per lb.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The trade movement was fairly active in all branches, and brisk in some. Bleached shirtings in spirited demand, and many popular makes scarce. Brown sheetings active and firm. Corset jeans in better request. Flat-fold cambrics quiet at 7c; low grade cotton flannels closely sold up. Prints and worsted dress goods selling freely. Shawls doing well. Woolen goods, except flannels and blankets, are active. Foreign goods rather better.

East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Arrivals, 100 cars; best, 6@6⅛c; medium, 5⅛@5⅞c; common, 4⅛@5c; stockers, 4@4⅛c; bulls, $2.45@3.00.

Hogs—Arrived, 14 cars; Philadelphia, $5.35@5.40; Yorkers, $5.00@5.25.

Sheep—Arrived, 50 cars; best, $4.50@5.25; common, $3.00@4.00.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19.—Crude firm; nothing doing; quoted at $1.30; refined dull at 15⅞c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Irregular; middling uplands, 19⅞c. Sales of future, 7,500 bales. August, 19 13-32@19 7-16c; September, 17 29-32c; October, 17⅛c; November, 17 11-32@17⅛c; December, 17⅛@17 9-32c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with moderate demand; receipts, 12,000 brls. Superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.50; common to good, $6.15@6.45; good to choice, $6.50@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.40; extra Ohio, $6.20@8.50; St. Louis, $6.70@10.75. Rye flour quiet at $4.50@5.65. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged; Western, $3.15@3.50. Wheat firmer; receipts, 19,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.56; No. 2 Duluth, $1.58; prime old amber Michigan, $1.70; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.52. Rye firmer; Western in store, 93c. Barley and malt dull. Corn dull and unchanged; receipts, 62,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 58@60c; sail, 60@61c. Oats fairly active; receipts, 63,000 bu; mixed Western, 42⅛@43⅞c; white Western, 48@51⅛c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 21@23c.

HAY AND HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 20@21⅞c. Sugar higher; fair to good refining, 8⅛@8⅝c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firmer; Carolina, 8⅛@9⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 6⅛@6⅞c; refined, 16⅞@16⅞c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 43@44⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $18.00; September, $18.25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; middles quiet; long clear held at 9c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8⅞c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 16@25c.

CHEESE—Steady at 12⅛@13c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Dull, but unchanged at 18⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and advanced at $6.40@6.74. Wheat in fair demand and firm at $1.28@1.30. Corn firm at 45@47c. Rye firm at 70c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Strong.

OILS—Firm.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; mess pork quiet; held at $16.25. Lard firmer; steam, 8c; sales of summer at the close, 7⅞c loose; kettle—sales in small lots at 8⅞c; round lots held at 8⅞c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders held at 8⅛c; clear rib sides at 9⅞c; sales of clear at 9⅞@9⅞c; 60,000 lbs at 9⅞c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders, 9⅛@9⅞c; clear rib sides, 10⅛@10⅛c; clear, 10⅞c.

WHISKY—Firm at 95c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat steady; red, $1.20@1.30; Tennessee, $1.30@1.35; white, $1.35@1.40. Corn steady at 40@45c. Oats dull but unchanged at 33@35c.

PROVISIONS—Meats firm at previous prices. Lard dull but unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat dull, and prices lower, 2@3c; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.56; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.55; amber Michigan, spot, and seller August, $1.41; September, $1.41⅛; old, $1.42⅛; No. 2 red, spot, $1.41; seller August, $1.40; Dayton and Michigan red, $1.40⅛; No. 3 red, $1.38; rejected, $1.17; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.45. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, spot, 44⅛c; seller August, 44⅛c; low mixed, 44c; white, 51c; no grade, 42c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 31⅛c; rejected, 28c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.72; No. 1 do, $1.57⅛@1.58; amber, $1.42@1.43. Corn steady at 47@48c. Oats dull and lower at 34⅛@35c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 400 bu; oats, 695 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, in fair demand and firm; extra spring, $5.85@6.90. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.32⅛; No. 2, do, $1.27; seller August, 1.23⅛; September, $1.15⅛. Oats steady; No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 27⅛c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed, 39c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 66⅛c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 spring, 98c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5c; Oswego, 10⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.—BAGGING AND COTTON—Unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with moderate demand; extra family, $5.50@5.75; A No. 1, $6.75; fancy, $7.75. Wheat in active demand and a fraction higher for choice grades; extreme range at $1.20@1.40, as to quality on arrival. Corn firmer, with fair demand; shelled in sack at 56@62c, delivered in depot. Oats steady, at 42@44c, on orders. Rye salable at 65@70c for prime lots on arrival. Barley nominal.

GROCERIES—Firm.

HAY—Steady; $20.00 for choice timothy on orders.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer; held at $16.50@17.00. Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders, 9⅛@9⅞c; clear rib sides, 10⅞@11c; clear, 11@11⅛c, packed. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 8⅛c; clear rib sides, 9⅞c; clear, 10c, loose; ⅛c higher packed. Lard steady; choice leaf in tierces, 8⅞c; kegs, 9⅞@10c; prime steam, 8c. Hams held firm; demand fair; plain, 13@13⅛c; sugar-cured hams, 14⅛@15c packed.

WHISKY—Quiet but firm at 95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; business very small. Wheat—Choice lots pretty firm, but other grades dull and drooping; small sales No. 3 red at $1.30; No. 2 red winter, $1.45; sample lots lower; medium, $1.35; strictly prime and choice, $1.50; fancy, $1.60. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 39@39⅛c cash; large options, sales at 39⅞@39⅞c for August; 40c for September. Oats slow; No. 2, 29@30c; the latter an extreme price. Barley firm; choice spring, $1.25. Rye firm at 60@61c.

WHISKY—Firm; some sales higher, at 94@95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75@17.00. Dry salt, no sales. Bacon dull; only small order trade. Lard—More doing; summer steam, 7⅛c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.40@4.60.

CATTLE—Quiet; wintered Texans, 3@4⅛c; native cows and heifers, 2@4c; butchers', 3⅛@4⅞c; prime to choice steers, 5@6c.

RECEIPTS—5,000 brls flour, 50,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn, 15,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu rye; hogs, 310; cattle, 1,330.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and steady; No. 1 red, $1.46; No. 2 sold at $1.41. Corn unchanged at 49@50c. Oats steady at 38c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 149 bales; shipments, 243 bales; stock, 5,670 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm; medium, $6.25@8.00. Corn meal lower at $2.65@2.70. Corn dull and drooping, at 57@60c. Oats quiet and weak at 41@42c.

HAY—Good scarce and firm; inferior neglected.

BRAN—Steady at $16.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet and weak at 9⅛, 11⅛, and 11⅛c. Lard and pork dull and nominal.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged, at 14⅛@15⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm, at $5.75@8.50. Wheat in fair demand and firm, at $1.35@1.50. Corn dull at 63c. Oats weak at 48c.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet and unchanged; prime kettle rendered, 9⅛c. Bulk meats in fair demand at lower rates; shoulders, 9⅛c; clear rib sides, 10⅛c; clear, 10⅞c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders, 10⅛c; clear rib sides, 11⅛c; clear, 11⅞c. Sugar cured hams quiet and unchanged, at 15⅛c; plain, 13@14c.

PEANUTS—In fair demand and higher, at 6⅛@7c.

WHISKY—In fair demand and firm, at $1.00.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; treble, $7.00@7.75; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn quiet; yellow mixed, 67@68c; yellow and white, 70c. Oats 45@46c.

BRAN—85@87⅛c.

HAY—Scarce and firm at $24.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Stock small and firm; old, $17.00; new, $18.00. Dry-salt shoulders, 9⅛c. Bacon scarce and firm at 9⅞@11⅞@12c; hams dull and lower at 15@15⅛c. Lard scarce; tierce, 9c; keg, 10⅛@11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar scarce and in good demand; good to fair, 9⅛c. Molasses, no movement.

WHISKY—Scarce; Louisiana, 99c; Cincinnati, $1.02⅛.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in fair request but scarce; sales, 10,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.40. Corn active and steady; sales, 60,000 bu No. 2 prime at 48c. Oats quiet; sales, 15,000 bu No. 2 at 36c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat easier; choice amber, $1.76@1.80; good to prime red, $1.70@1.75. Corn dull; mixed Western, 58@58⅛c. Oats firm; Western mixed, 43@45c; white, 46c. Rye firm.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 8⅞@9c loose; clear rib, 6c; sides, 10c loose. Bacon, hams, and lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 20@23c.

WHISKY—Scarce at $1.00.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.52.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Aug. 19.

Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, sundries.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Emerald, Ludington, lumber.
Schr M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Prop S. G. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Catchpole, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Emma, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Gesine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Wm. Bates, St. Jo, wood.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Annie Tomine, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Jones, Holland, bark.
Schr Wm. Smith, Ludwig's Pier, bark.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber.
Tug J. A. Dix, Ludington, towing.
Barge Herschel, Ludington, lumber.
Prop H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.

CLEARED..........Aug. 19.

Schr Sunbeam, Black Creek, 25 brls flour.
Schr Onward, Kingston, 14,817 bu wheat.
Schr C. S. King, Buffalo, 25,411 bu corn.
Prop Lake Michigan, Montreal, 14,751 bu wheat, 25 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Jo, sundries.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 20 tons pig iron, 3,000 pkgs groceries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn, 1,700 brls flour, 300 bales hay, 42 bales broom corn.
Schr S. C. Butts, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 7,498 bu corn, 18,000 bu oats, 576 brls flour.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 300 brls flour; Erie, 500 brls flour.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 700 brls flour.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, 16,350 bu wheat.
Schr E. M. Portch, Port Colborne, 19,405 bu wheat.
Schr G. Mollison, Kingston, 18,697 bu wheat.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour.
Prop Peerless, Marquette, 9,500 bu oats and sundries.

Lake Freights.

Freight room was in urgent demand, and rates were 1c higher on corn to Buffalo, and ⅛c higher on wheat to Kingston. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—Schrs J. R. Bentley and S. V. R. Watson, corn at 5c; prop Java, wheat, rye, and corn; prop Cuba, wheat and corn; props Badger State and Annie Young, wheat; and props Plymouth and Potomac, corn through. To Kingston—Schr M. Filmore, wheat at 12½c; schr C. C. Trowbridge, wheat at 12½c. To Oswego—Schr J. T. Mott, corn at 10⅛c. To Port Colborne—Schr L. J. Clark, wheat at 5⅛c. To Collingwood—Schr Crawford, wheat at 4⅛c. Total capacity equal to 161,000 bu wheat, 162,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu rye. The schr E. M. Porch was taken in the afternoon for wheat to Port Colborne at 6c; capacity, 20,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Jay Gould, India, New York, Tawando and barge, Argyle, City of Boston, Dean Richmond; bark Martin; schooners Ada, Medora, Rainbow, Falconer.

PASSED UP—Propellers Mayflower, Roanoke, Pacific; schooners Quimby, Louisa, Amaranth, Monitor, Sanborn.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19, Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Props Philadelphia, Alleghany and barges; schr Nellie Redington.

PASSED UP—Schrs H. Wills, Flagstaff, F. D. Barker, Gerlach.

WIND—Northwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 19.—The canal-boat Legraux was towed up from Peru, with corn for Chicago. The stmr Dan Rice, Jr., departed, light, for Henry, and the canal-boat Bouchard, light, for Peru, dropped down. The canal-boat Legraux, from Peru, with corn for Chicago, and the prop Depue, from LaSalle, with sheet zinc, both for Chicago, passed into the canal, and the canal-boat Bouchard, light, for Peru, and prop Depue, with hard coal slack, for LaSalle, passed out of the canal. Eight feet and six inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—ARRIVED—Chicago Belle, Utica, 6,200 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Gen. Rosecrans, East Morris, 25 tons coal; Midge, Marseilles, 5,700 bu corn, 6,100 lbs timothy seed; Elizabeth, Lockport, 6,000 bu corn; Constitution, Lemont, 73 yards stone; Thunderbolt, Lemont, 89 yards stone; Arabia, Lemont, 81½ yards stone; Col. Martin, Lemont, 69 yards stone; Cushman, Lemont, 75 yards stone; Oak Leaf, Lemont, 85 yards stone; H. L. Peaslee, Lemont, 85 yards stone; Admiral, Lemont, 89 yards stone; Chas. Walker, Lemont, 89 yards stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 73 yards stone; Harry, Lemont, 93 yards stone; Advance, Lemont, 66 yards stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 89 yards stone; Mary Walker, Lemont, 65 yards stone, 75 brls lime; H. S. Carpenter, Sag, 89 yards stone; Excelsior, Summit, 85 yards stone; Galena, Willow Springs, 70 tons ice; Sligo, Willow Springs, 55 tons ice; Hunter, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn; Metropolis, Chillicothe, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—North Star, Seneca; Isabella, Utica, 82,782 feet lumber; Ontario, Utica, 82,781 feet lumber; Gracie Griswold, Minooka; Gypsy Queen, Henry, 86,416 feet lumber, 15,500 lath; Waterloo, Utica, 92,502 feet lumber, 7,600 lath; Sligo, Willow Springs, light.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—2 p. m.—ARRIVED—Reliance, Lemont, 98 yards stone; Phoenix, Lockport, 5,732 bu corn, 503 bu oats.

CLEARED—Charles Walker, Lemont, light; Thunderbolt, do; Advance, do; Admiral do; Col. Martin, do; Geo. Judd, do; J. H. Walker, do; Mary Walker, do; Arabia, do; Constitution, do; Col. Manning, do; Cushman, do; H. L. Peaslee, do; H. S. Carpenter, do; prop Wasp, Summit, do; Excelsior, do; Harriet, Seneca, do; Brilliant, Morris, do; Elizabeth, Lockport, 4 wagons, 10 brls oil, 6,500 lbs sundries; Chicago Belle, Utica, 28 brls salt; Monarch, Lockport, 5,322 bu wheat; Dolphin, Ottawa, 93,013 feet lumber, 5 brls whisky; J. Menard, Ottawa, 73,659 feet lumber, 900 lath; Deer Park, Ottawa, 10,832 feet lumber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. B. C. Perry,

The skillful Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., New York, who has opened an office at 187 South Clark-st. for a few weeks, cures with prescriptions especially adapted to the nature of the case, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair, dandruff, ringworm, saltrheum, or any disease or complaint of the scalp. Send for circular.

If You or the Children

Are afflicted with dry or moist dandruff, soreness, irritation, or itching of the head, also falling, loss, or untimely gray hair, or any disease of the scalp, consult DR. B. C. PERRY, the noted Dermatologist, of 49 Bond-st., New York, whose Chicago office is 187 South Clark-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose,

Pimply eruptions, flesh-worms, blackheads, untimely wrinkles, moth patches, freckles, moles, and warts are positively cured by DR. B. C. PERRY, of 49 Bond-st., New York, whose Chicago office is 187 South Clark-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies...3 cts. | 100 Copies....75 cts.
10 Copies.......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN, Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer IDAHO, Capt. Penny, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, August 19, at 7 p. m.

Union Line steamer ST. LOUIS, Capt. Shannon, will leave dock foot of South LaSalle-st., Wednesday, Aug. 20, at 7 p. m.

BADGER STATE, Capt. Clark, will leave Western Transportation Company's dock, foot of North Dearborn-st., Thursday, Aug. 21, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

WILMETTE.

We are offering at this point, on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vicinity of Chicago. A new Union Church and a number of fine dwellings are in course of erection upon this tract, which, at PRESENT LOW PRICES, affords, both for investment and homes, an excellent opportunity for persons wishing to purchase outside property. We have also two medium-sized, nicely-finished houses, with large lots, well, cistern, fence, sidewalk to station, etc., for sale on easy terms. Our property lies convenient to station, and there is ample railway accommodation.

C. D. PAUL & CO.,

No. 68 Washington-st.

TENTS.

CAMP MEETING

TENTS

FOR SALE OR HIRE, AT

GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT,

Nos. 195 and 197 Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE—To close the estate of the late S. W. H. Ward, of New York, our Western Branch, 184 East Madison-st., Chicago, with the sole control of our agency for Ward's Cloth-faced and Paper Collar. This is a splendid opportunity, seldom offered. For further particulars, apply to E. M. & W. WARD, Executors, 184 East Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of R. P. Murphey & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are with R. P. Murphey, at 165 Washington-st., who will settle up the business of the firm.
R. P. MURPHEY.
L. E. MURPHEY.
Chicago, Aug. 18, 1873.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock. Work on the order of K. T. By order of E. C.
J. G. DICKERSON, Recorder.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

There was a large increase in the country demands for currency to-day, coming from almost every section of the Northwest, and particularly from Central and Northern Iowa. The pressure to sell exchange to get the currency to meet these orders caused a decline in the price of exchange from 25c per $1,000 discount yesterday to 50c per $1,000 discount to-day. About 2 o'clock exchange could not be sold much better than 75c per $1,000 discount, and some of the banks having the largest country orders were contemplating ordering currency from New York. There is little doubt that they will be obliged to do so within a day or two at farthest.

This sudden demand for capital to move the crops, and the heavy receipts of wheat which will probably result from it in the course of the next three weeks, are indicative of the change to greater activity that will soon take place in the money market and fluctuations that will be experienced in the prices of grain. Everything seems to indicate that we are on the eve of a very active fall business.

Money is, however, still very abundant in this market for short-time loans, but the banks are studiously avoiding long engagements. In New York, as we learn from parties just returned from there, the fear of a very stringent money market this fall and winter seems in a great measure to have passed away, for the very reason that everybody has been expecting it and preparing for it to such an extent. The banks there, and also throughout the country, are much stronger than at this time last year. The fact that there have been so few failures during the last four months, when the business of merchants has been so unsatisfactory, justifies the inference that now, with the beginning of more active trade, the financial condition of the mercantile community will not only continue good, but will improve from month to month. The aspects of foreign trade are unusually good. The volume of exports of domestic products is far in excess of last year, and bid fair to continue so. At the same time the imports of foreign goods, and especially of luxuries, are unusually small. The balance of trade in the exchange of products is in favor of the United States, and the price of sterling exchange is low enough to indicate that money is accumulating in this country.

FREE BANKING PROSPECTS.

The intimation given in our Washington dispatches that the free banking will be strongly advocated in the next Congress is no news. It is well understood that the banking capital of the West will insist that either the $25,000,000 redistribution clause of the law of July, 1870, which takes $25,000,000 of circulation from banks in the Eastern States and distributes it among the banks in the West shall be carried into effect, or that there shall be an increase of the aggregate volume of National Bank currency, so as to give the West its fair proportion of the National Bank monopoly. The fact, however, that it is a monopoly is sufficient reason that it should be abolished, and banking made "free." In other words, that the restrictions on the aggregate volume of National Bank circulation should be removed. The fears of inflation of the currency from the removal of these restrictions are groundless. The more National Bank notes there are issued the more disproportionate the volume of legal tenders will be to make nominal redemptions, and the more bankers would be obliged to prepare for redemptions in something else than greenbacks. The National Banks in their capacity of issuers of currency will be a most important agency in the return to specie payments, if we ever accomplish that reform. The $600,000,000 of capital of the National Banks would be pledged to the sustaining of the currency at par with gold, and the nearly 2,000 National Banks in the United States would constitute that many agencies for the accumulation of specie to hold as reserves.

GREAT SOURCES OF GRAIN SUPPLY.

In our issue of this morning (Aug. 19) we printed some figures intended to show the relative proportions of wheat and corn in the four producing States east of the Rocky Mountains, and to show the much greater importance to the West of a rise of the same amount per bushel on corn than on wheat, but, by an error of the types, the heading of the column representing corn was printed "wheat." We therefore print the table again, with some additional statistics showing the relative importance of the crops of these four States to the rest of the United States, and of the cereal crops of the United States to those of other countries.

From the Ninth Census, which gives an approximation to the amount of each wheat and corn on hand and in the growing crop in the summer of 1870, we collate the following statistics of the relative quantities of wheat and corn in the four States:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Illinois	10,133,207	129,921,395
Iowa	28,708,312	68,935,065
Wisconsin	24,375,435	8,197,865
Minnesota	18,789,188	4,734,117
	82,006,142	211,788,442

The manner of taking the statistics for the census of 1870 was very defective as regards crops; but the above figures are at least an approximation to the relative quantities of wheat and corn on hand in, say, September of that year. From the same source we learn that the total estimate of wheat on hand in the United States in the summer of 1870 was 287,745,666 bushels, of which 175,195,893 bushels was winter wheat, and 112,549,773 bushels was spring wheat. The entire amount of corn in the United States at the same date was 760,944,549 bushels. It will thus be seen that, according to the census of 1870, these four Northwestern States raise nearly one-third of the entire amount of wheat, and over 28 per cent of all the corn raised in the United States and Territories.

The relative importance of the grain crops of the United States, as compared with the principal producing countries of Europe, is shown by a table prepared in 1869 by Mr. Samuel Ruggles, as follows:

CEREAL PRODUCTS IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

	Population.	Cereal products. Bu.	Ratio of cereals to populat'n.
Russia	63,883,867	1,484,437,500	21.2
Germany	38,768,291	664,411,100	17.1
France	38,954,782	717,215,996	18.3
Austria and Hungary	35,444,876	571,254,765	16.1
Great Britain	30,380,787	380,887,930	12.5
Sweden, Norway, Low Countries	18,813,625	244,517,511	13.
Italy Spanish Peninsula, Danube Prov's & Turkey	63,877,665	691,791,799	10.9
Total of Europe	296,123,293	4,754,519,604	16.
United States in '68	39,000,000	1,405,449,650	36.

The above table includes all kinds of cereal products, while the figures in regard to the Northwestern States refer only to wheat and corn. Mr. Ruggles omits both Egypt and Australia, but his figures give a good general view of the whole field of grain supply, and one of the lessons it teaches is that we produce of cereals nearly one-third as much as the great countries of Europe; and though we have more need to export our surplus than any of those countries, every successive year will find some of them constant rivals.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅜	116⅞
5-20s of '64	116⅜	117
5-20s of '65	116⅜	118⅛
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116⅝	117⅛
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118⅜	119⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅜	118
10-40s	115⅜	115⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅜	114⅞
Gold (full weight)	114⅝	115⅛
Gold Coupons	115	115⅜
Gold Exchange	....	115⅜
Sterling Exchange	....	108⅜@109⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int
Chicago City 7s	100	& int
Cook County 7s	100	& int
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Aug. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 52, in Subdivision of s ½ of Blocks 53 and 56, Sec 19, 34, 14, dated Nov. 20, 1872; consideration, $850.

Harrison st, e of and near Sacramento av, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 14; consideration, $400.

Harrison st, s e cor of Sacramento av, n f, 74¼x148½ ft, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $2,000.

Commercial st, bet Bloomingdale road and Wabansia av, w f, Lot 73, dated Aug 15; consideration, $500.

Commercial st, bet Bloomingdale road and Wabansia av, w f, Lot 72, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $500.

Chicago av, n e cor of Kedzie av, s f, Lots 66 and 67, ex railroad, dated March 19; consideration, $4,650.

Lot 1, in Subdivision of Lots 9 to 23, Block 1, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 20; consideration, $3,000.

Mill st, bet Ashland av and Jones st, s f, Lot 38, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $600.

Phinney av, bet Huron and Fourth sts, w f, Lot 32, dated July 16; consideration, $625.

South Park av, 2d lot w of Henshaw av, Holstein, s f, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $825.

Douglas place, 2d lot w of Indiana av, n f, Lot 13, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $5,100.

North Robey st, s w cor of Ewing st, e f, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $1,400.

McGregor st, 12th lot e of Buddan st, n f, Lot 12, dated June 25; consideration, $800.

Coventry st, 275 ft s of Bloomingdale Road, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 16, 1870; consideration, $950.

Lot 13 of subdivision of Lots 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, Block 40, e f, s e ¼ Sec. 21, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,100.

Van Buren st, n e corner of Laflin st, s f, 100x105 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $15,000.

Wabash av, 144 ft s of Washington st, e f, 48 ft to alley, Abram Gale to Enos Slosson, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $60,000.

Western av, n e corner of Ambrose st, w f, 25x109¼ ft, dated June 2; consideration, $1,150.

East 18¼ ft of Lot 30 and w 11¼ ft of Lot 31 of Walker's resubdivision of Blocks 12 and 13, Smith's subdivision n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $4,800.

Prairie av, n w corner of Thirty-seventh-st., e f, 123x124 1-6 ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $9,840.

Chicago av, s w corner of Robey st, n f, Lot 1, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $1,050.

Lincoln av, between Centre and Sophia sts, n e f, Lot 13, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $2,500.

Clybourn av, bet Herndon and Lewis sts, n e f, Lot 12, dated June 25; consideration, $900.

Hobbie st, n e cor of Wesson st, w f, Lot 28, dated May 19; consideration, $1,800.

South Park av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated July 1; consideration, $9,400.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

W ½ of Lot 34, subdivision of e 10 acres of Block 19, e ½ of Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $3,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Englewood av, n w cor of Wallace st, s f, 48x125 ft, dated May 10; consideration, $1,300.

29 lots in Block 3, Subdivision of n ½ n w ¼ s w ¼ 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 13, 1872; consideration, $11,600.

On branch railroad, 249½ ft e of Langley st, in Cleaverville Addition, s f, 25x142, dated May 1; consideration, $1,900.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,977	3,438	2,816	1,795
Wheat, bu	193,700	192,810	94,967	25,482
Corn, bu	338,833	46,090	144,203	126,218
Oats, bu	102,210	64,331	30,075	11,307
Rye, bu	13,687	6,007	389	....
Barley, bu	4,820	5,390	790	....
Grass seed, lbs	409,108	31,315	57,754	18,272
Flax seed, lbs	152,540	142,066	....	21,910
Broom-corn, lbs	18,810	19,300	4,250	....
Cured meats, lbs	3,700	49,370	153,548	127,098
Beef, brls	....	....	....	95
Pork, brls	....	500	215	7
Lard, lbs	7,380	2,580	211,632	40,060
Tallow, lbs	7,935	7,217	17,500	20,000
Butter, lbs	77,290	28,871	27,303	35,070
Dress hogs, No	....	....	5,832	....
Live hogs, No	10,765	5,379	1,912	5,850
Cattle, No	3,249	3,773	....	941
Sheep, No	518	256	....	....
Hides, lbs	99,660	67,136	118,569	40,090
Highwines, brls	607	167	101	210
Wool, lbs	215,579	135,530	159,991	79,250
Potatoes, bu	191	1,578	....	....
Lumber, m feet	9,707	90,032	2,017	1,809
Shingles, m	2,579	2,160	1,628	702
Lath, m	454	291	151	131
Salt, brls	2,476	2,005	2,242	3,739

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,753 bu corn; 2,892 bu oats; 886 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 431 cars wheat; 732 cars corn; 11,700 bu high mixed do, and 4,800 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 84 cars oats; 33½ cars rye; 6½ cars barley. Total (1,287 cars), 519,000 bu.

A year ago to-day the Lyon corner in wheat broke; and, like many another gathering, when it broke it let out a mass of corruption. Among other things it was made apparent that the corner had a "false bottom"; indeed, several of them—the conception of the deception being worthy of a de-munn.

Messrs. J. Y. Wilson and Merier Otey, of San Francisco, were on 'Change to-day. Mr. Wilson is the head of the oldest packing firm on the California coast. Mr. Otey is a member of the prominent firm of W. T. Coleman & Co., and brought with him (incidentally) some magnificent samples of California barley, which might be called No. ½, being much better than our No. 1.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally lower to-day and rather less active. This was principally due to the fact that the receipts were large all round, and very much in excess of the shipments reported, while there was not so much disposition exhibited to ship to-day, except in wheat. This, and the almost certainty of big receipts of grain for several weeks to come, brought out short sellers in force, which developed weakness, though most of the markets were steady.

The changes in the dry goods market were few and unimportant, the demand continuing fair, with prices generally firm. An advance of ½c in "Fruit of the Loom" bleached cotton, and ½c advance in Slater's and Manville paper cambrics, were the only quotable alterations. Groceries were not very active, the inquiry being mainly in the shape of orders by mail, which were mostly for small lots to supply current wants. Prices were not subjected to any decided change, ruling firm for the staples and steady for side goods. The butter and cheese markets were without new features. A fair amount of trading was done at 11@24c for the former, and at 11@13½c for the latter. Coal continues active and firm, as previously quoted. No change worthy of note took place in the fish market. Mackerel and whitefish continue in short supply, and are very firm in consequence. Other descriptions are reported in fair stock, and steady. Dried fruits continue active, with prices strong. An early advance in raisins is looked for, but in other varieties no immediate change is anticipated. Hay was inactive. Hides and leather met with a fair demand at full former rates. In the oils, paints, pig iron and tobacco markets the changes were unimportant.

The trade in lumber continues moderate at about former prices. At the wholesale market a dull day was experienced. Several cargoes were awaiting sale, but the demand was light. Prices were weak, but without quotable change. There is a fair local inquiry for building materials, and prices are tolerably steady for most articles mentioned. Iron and steel were in moderate order demand, and easy. Metals are meeting with more inquiry, and present quotations are as a rule sustained. Nails are in good request at $4.50 rates. Cooperage is dull and unchanged. A fair trade for the season is reported in drugs and chemicals, the only particular variation in prices being for tonga beans, which are lower, and gum-shellac, which has advanced. The order demand for wool is fair, and the market firm. Hops and broomcorn were in moderate request at previous prices. Timothy seed was active and steady at the advance noted yesterday. Other seeds were quiet, and prices were nominally unchanged. Green fruits were in moderate local request; peaches and pears were easier; otherwise there was no material change. Potatoes continue dull. Poultry and game was in ample supply and slow of sale. Poultry was not quotably lower, but prairie chickens sold at $1.75@2.50. Eggs were also lower; sales range from 11@13c.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the advance noted yesterday, the market being sustained by the quotation from New York ($1.00), where there is a scarcity, which many believe to be only temporary. There was very little demand here at the prices. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 95c per gallon, at which figure the market closed steady.

Lake freights were more active and stronger, ranging 1c higher to Buffalo, and ½c higher to the lower lake ports. The number of vessels offering was rather small, and carriers looked upon the increasing receipts as a sufficient reason for demanding the advance, which shippers would not concede till late in the season. Rates were 5c on corn, and 5½c on wheat, by sail, to Buffalo. To Kingston, corn was quoted at 11½c, and wheat at 12¼@12½c. Corn to New England points, on through rates, was quoted at 22c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goderich, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of 13 charters was reported, which will carry out 161,000 bu wheat, 162,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu rye.

Provisions were rather more active, with not a single change in quotations, though hogs were quoted easier. There was a light demand for pork and meats, and holders of the former seemed rather anxious to sell early, but without producing weakness. Lard was more active, but dealers preferred to keep the terms of their transactions to themselves. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $15.95@16.00; do seller September, $15.90@16.00; do seller October, $15.00@15.25; do seller December, $12.90@13.00; lard, cash or seller August, $7.87½@8.00; do seller September, $8.00@8.12½; summer do, 7⅝@7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅜@8c for shoulders; 9¼@9⅜c for short ribs; and 9½@9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8⅜@8⅝c; English meats, 9¼@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at 1c below these prices. Bacon is quoted at 8⅝c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10⅝c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 4¾@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls mess pork cash or seller the month, at $16.00; 250 brls do seller September at $16.95; 2,000 lbs lard on private terms; 50,060 lbs shoulders (light) at 8c.

Flour was very quiet,—the aggregate of sales being rendered respectable by the taking of one round lot for export. Outside of this very little was done, or desired to be done, on the part of buyers, who held off, in an apparent absence of orders to buy at current quotations. The views of buyers for export were generally 12½@25c per brl below those of holders, who were very firm, in sympathy with strength reported from New York. Bran was active and steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras, (Minnesota to arrive) at $6.50; 150 brls do at $6.35; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.37½c; 1,400 brls on private terms; 100 brls unsound at $4.00; 152 brls supers at $4.00. Total, 2,302 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $9.50; 10 tons do at $9.75, on track; 10 tons at $10.00 on through cars; 30 tons at $10.00 delivered; 10 tons middlings at $13.00 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.50
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	7.00@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.35
Bran	9.50@10.00

Wheat was less active, at a little less than the same average of prices yesterday, except for next month's delivery, which was ⅜c higher, owing to increased confidence in the future. Cash wheat was strong at yesterday's medium figures, under a good shipping demand, which took all that was offered, and wanted three times as much more. But the short sellers of this month thought they saw in the heavy receipts a certainty of a sharp decline for this month. Hence they seized on the fact of a good shipping inquiry, and from advices from Liverpool, as an opportunity for selling to advantage, while some of the longs unloaded for the same reason. This narrowed the premium for this month over next, though the difference is still wide, averaging fully 6c to-day. A little more short selling will be required to make it vanish, and then the shorts will have to fill, or get out a "conjunction" on the men who hold their promises to deliver. Our stock of wheat has increased somewhat during the past week, but the daily bulletin gives results widely different from the registrar's statement. Yet, if the results should keep up in volume to the end of the month, they would be but as a drop in the bucket compared with the amount of shorts believed to be out for August. Where they will be filled from, other than by settlement, it is hard to tell; especially if the slippery demand should continue. Seller the month opened at $1.21¼, advanced to $1.22, declined to $1.20½, rose to $1.21, fell to $1.19¾, and closed at $1.20. Seller September sold at 1.13¾@1.14⅝, closing at $1.14. Seller the year was dull at $1.09@1.09¾. Cash No. 2 spring ruled firm at $1.23 during the greater part of the session, and advanced to $1.23½, but the shippers stepped out toward 1 o'clock, and the market closed dull at $1.22. No. 1 spring closed at about $1.24; No. 3 do at $1.13½; and rejected do at $1. Winter wheat was nominal. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26; 3,600 bu do at $1.25; 40,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23½; 105,600 bu do at $1.23; 3,200 bu do at $1.22½; 6,000 bu do at $1.22; 14,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 3,200 bu do at $1.14; 1,200 bu do at $1.13½; 2,000 bu rejected at $1.00; 600 bu by sample, Nebraska, at $1.35 free on board. Total, 181,800 bu.

Corn was active and excited, but weak, declining 1½c from yesterday, under the influence of fairer weather, larger receipts, and an easier feeling in New York, combined with the fact that the reported shipments were relatively small; to which was added the greater strength in lake freights, which made shippers unwilling to operate, unless at an equivalent decline in prices. All this tended to heaviness, as it brought out the shorts unmercifully, and they offered to sell right and left with a fluency that would have left them hopelessly in the mud if all their offers had been accepted. There is yet so much corn to come in on August deliveries, that all fear of a corner has vanished, and the increasing competition of wheat for freight-room, makes the bears jubilant in hope of success. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 39½c, sold up to 40c, and declined steadily to 38½c, closing at 38⅝c, with no distinction in favor of new receipts. Seller September sold at 38⅞@39½c, closing at the inside. Seller October opened nominal at 40½c, and dropped to 39c at the close. High mixed closed dull at 39½c, and rejected at 35½c. Cash sales were reported of 9,200 bu high mixed at 39⅝c; 12,000 bu do at 39⅝c; 18,000 bu do at 39½c; 29,800 bu do at 39½c; 10,000 bu No. 2 at 39⅝c; 12,800 bu do at 39½c; 1,200 bu do at 39⅛c; 52,800 bu do at 39c; 65,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 23,600 bu do at 38⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 38½c; 26,000 bu rejected at 35½c; 6,700 bu posted No. 2 at 28c; 1,800 bu Illinois River at 36c. Total, 278,900 bu.

Oats were dull and declined ½c, in sympathy with wheat and corn, though the volume of cash sales was a trifle larger than yesterday. New York was dull, and the receipts were larger than on any day for several weeks past, which brought out free sellers, while the short interest were indifferent about filling in, expecting a still further decline. Seller the month or cash No. 2 opened at 27c, and declined to 26⅝c at the close. Seller September sold at 26⅛@26⅜c; seller October at 26⅛@26⅝c; and seller the year at 26@26¼c, all closing at the inside. Rejected was very heavy, declining 1c per bu. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 1 at 27½c; 17,400 bu No. 2 at 27c; 12,600 bu do at 26⅝c; 7,200 bu rejected at 23½c; 6,000 bu by sample, No. 1 white, at 30c delivered; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 26⅝c. Total, 46,200 bu.

Rye was more active, and a shade firmer, though dealers expected that a lower range would prevail, as the receipts were more liberal, and other cereals weak. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 67½c, and 8,400 bu do at 67c. Rejected was nominal at 60c. The feeling in options was rather easier, 66c being the best bid for seller the month. Seller September sold at 65c.

Barley was very quiet, but again 5c higher on options, with very few sellers at any price, for the reason that dealers fear a great scarcity of No. 2, owing to the higher requirements for that grade this season. Seller September opened with $1.05 bid, and $1.07 asked, but sellers withdrew as buyers advanced, and the only sales (15,000 bu) were made at $1.10. One round lot sold at $1.05 seller October. No. 3 was 3c higher on option, selling at 78c seller September. Cash sales were restricted to 400 bu new No. 3 at 86½c; 400 bu do at 86c; 400 bu do (R. I.) at 85c; and 100 bu by sample at 95c. Total, 1,300 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city at the close of last week, and at corresponding dates:

	Aug. 16, 1873.	Aug. 9, 1873.	Aug. 17, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 2 white	....	....	320
No. 2 red	9,337	9,331	2,558
No. 3 winter	766	1,742	6,506
Rejected winter	622	1,291	3,793
No grade winter	....	....	343
No. 1 spring	43,110	30,439	77,031
No. 2 spring	337,698	228,421	468,310
No. 3 spring	52,536	46,972	123,357
No. 1 hard spring	....	....	2,560
No. 2 hard spring	11,950	11,950	1,367
Rejected spring	24,164	24,288	48,303
No grade spring	901	263	1,269
No. 2 N. W.	634	....	....
Total	481,718	354,697	735,397
CORN.			
White	14,464	....	4,088
Yellow	86,566	12,960	57,058
No. 1	286,862	56,008	335,618
High mixed	898,385	294,148	....
No. 2	157,438	1,344,412	1,761,249
Rejected	....	185,949	253,550
No grade	15,839	11,985	4,535
Total	1,459,554	1,905,460	2,416,098
OATS.			
No. 1	3,624	853	28,574
No. 2 white	32,711	5,946	....
No. 2	314,363	316,576	234,145
Rejected	87,547	95,079	253,919
No grade	2,140	1,517	4,293
Total	440,385	419,971	520,931
RYE.			
No. 1	3,452	3,452	26,850
No. 2	45,180	55,984	71,879
Rejected	3,719	1,953	16,661
Total	52,351	61,389	115,390
BARLEY.			
No. 2	27,551	25,386	46,731
No. 3	4,477	5,524	47,559
Rejected	4,084	3,867	14,879
Total	36,112	34,777	109,169

Total of all kinds, 2,470,120 bu. This is an increase during the week, 127,021 bu wheat; 20,414 bu oats; 1,335 bu barley; and a decrease of 445,906 bu corn, 9,038 bu rye. Total increase, 1,335 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 19.—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast, upward tendency; cargoes of wheat on passage slightly better. American mixed corn on passage, or for shipment in two months, 29s@29s 6d. Arrivals of wheat off coast small. Extra State flour, 31s. Liverpool—Wheat in good demand; California, 12s 4d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 2d. Corn about 3d dearer—28s 9d. Extra State flour, 30s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Aug. 5, 1873, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork brls.	Beef pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	229	145	....	709,845
London	....	....	35,000	245,898
Glasgow	....	....	4,500	53,920
Bristol	25	175	....	231,456
Havre	....	....	495,195	....
Antwerp	....	....	1,153,087	....
Bremen	....	....	....	9,620
Hamburg	....	50	....	125,000
West Indies	671	511	459,826	68,861
B. N. A. Col	629	38	....	13,650
Venezuela	....	53	302,850	5,775
Brazil	....	....	1,116	....
Total	1,554	992	2,446,537	1,463,329
Previous week	3,822	2,076	934,249	2,683,667
Week July 29	4,064	1,236	1,589,550	2,110,684
Cor. week, '72	1,029	754	1,525,461	1,797,305

And from Nov. 1 to Aug. 12, inclusive, for 3 years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	144,431	127,317	127,317
Beef, brls and tcs	53,346	81,343	81,343
Lard, lbs	147,911,020	139,003,855	139,003,855
Bacon, lbs	276,769,637	182,607,910	182,607,910
Butter, lbs	2,869,073	3,950,833	3,950,833
Cheese, lbs	63,516,686	44,181,694	44,181,694
Tallow, lbs	45,004,892	48,782,249	48,782,249

The foreign exports of the hog product from the ports of New York and other undermentioned places from Nov. 1, '72, to Aug. 12, '73, inclusive, as compared with the exports from all United States ports, from Nov. 1, '71, to Aug. 15, '72, were as follows:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.
New York	144,431	147,912,020	276,769,637
Boston	39,098	18,895,820	82,071,311
Portland	8,850	4,688,191	8,263,467
Philadelphia	9,066	2,152,015	6,137,501
Baltimore	12,517	10,311,273	9,633,062
New Orleans	1,125	2,870,910	250,000
Montreal, 11 weeks	2,106	1,689,570	2,912,800
Total Nov. 1, 1872, to Aug. 12, 1873	216,838	188,519,799	386,037,778
Total all U. S. ports, Nov. 1, 1871, to Aug. 10, 1872	226,143	168,441,456	236,483,503
Increase	....	20,678,343	149,554,265
Decrease	9,255	....	....

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and ⅛@¼c lower, selling at $1.19⅝@1.20⅝ seller the month, closing at $1.19⅝; and $1.13⅝@1.14 seller September, closing at the inside. Corn was fairly active and ⅛c lower, closing at 38⅜@38⅝c seller the month and September, and 39⅞c seller October. A sale of barley was reported at $1.10 seller September. Other grain and provisions were inactive. A charter was reported for wheat to Port Colborne at 6c; capacity about 20,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

ALCOHOL—Was in continued good demand and firm. 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.90@1.95.

BROOM-CORN—Has been in moderate demand for shipment, and there has been some trading among the dealers. Very choice green hurl is quoted at 10c, but there is very little of it offering. Common corn sold to-day (50 bales) at 3½c. Prices are not actually lower for these grades, but some dealers hold their property higher. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 8¾@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6¾@7¼c; No. 2 do, 5¾@6¼c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; pale and red, 3½@4½c.

BAGGING—A buoyant tone has pervaded the market for cotton seamless bags since our last weekly review, and prices of the different brands have advanced a good ½c. At the opening of the season the stocks were liberal, and were believed to be sufficient to fully meet the requirements of the trade, but the unusual activity of the past few weeks has left the market bare, and the course of prices continues upward. Other goods in the list are in fair request and remain steady and unchanged. We quote: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34c; American A, 32c; Amoskeag A, 32c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS—There is very little change; the demand is light, as usual at this season, and the offerings are small though ample. We repeat: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—This market is fairly active and prices are steady, especially for cement and stucco. Common brick is quoted firm by the dealers, and $6.50 is the inside price for a good quality. Pressed brick is unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The past week has been one of only fair activity in this department, and under the liberal receipts the market has lost much of the firmness that characterized it a week ago. This is true of all grades except perhaps choice, which remains comparatively firm. While the purchases of shippers during the week made a fair aggregate, the demand has been chiefly of a local character, and not sufficiently active to prevent a further augmentation of stocks. Following are the prices current: Strictly choice yellow, 22@24c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

CHEESE—The past half dozen days have witnessed no essential change in the situation of the cheese market. Business continues good at steady and uniform prices. Stocks are not large, and as they are generally in excellent condition (thanks to the continued cool weather) they are held with confidence. Following are the prices current: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11½@12½c; Western factory, 11½@12½c.

COAL—Dealers report continued activity in the demand for hard coals, and the market is unequivocally firm,—the tendency being upward. Soft varieties are beginning to move more freely, and are working firmer. We continue to quote: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains dull and prices for manufactured work are little better than nominal. Stock is in fair request. Prices rule as follows: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7¼@9⅛c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in tolerably fair demand. Citric and tartaric acid are a trifle lower, and tonga beans have declined 40c per lb, being in larger supply than for some time past. Gum shellac is scarce and firm at the advance noted. Other articles were steady. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.45	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	30	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	56	@	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Asafoetida, lb	50	@	55
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90	@	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	26	@	30
Blue-vitriol, lb	14	@	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz	....		4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.50	@	1.55
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.30	@	1.40
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	36	@	40
Gum opium, lb	9.00	@	9.25
Gum shellac, lb	65	@	70
Glue, white, lb	45	@	50
Iodine, lb	8.75	@	9.25
Lye, conc, case	8.25	@	8.50
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.25	@	6.50
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.40	@	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	6.00	@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	55	@	60
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	6.75	@	7.00
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.65	@	2.75
Red precip., lb	1.70	@	1.75
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nitr., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb	5	@	....

EGGS—The supply is large and increasing, but the market is dull and receivers are compelled to accept lower prices in order to dispose of their consignments. Sales ranged from 11@13c.

FEATHERS—The receipts are moderate and all prime lots sell readily at full prices. The jobbing trade is fair for the season. Below are the prices current: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Trade has ruled rather quiet during the past few days, and prices have not been subjected to any decided fluctuations. There is still a scant supply of whitefish and fat mackerel, but the general stocks are in good shape. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@$6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—During the week there were comparatively few changes in prices of goods in this line, but those few were in an upward direction. The most notable change was in raisins, for which there has been an active speculative demand here and at the East. The present quotation is $3.00@3.15, though some holders are refusing to sell at these figures, believing that prices will go materially higher before the excitement is over. Pared and halves peaches, Michigan apples, blackberries, and pitted cherries have all advanced since our last review, but at the moment the market for domestics is steadier, and no further decided changes are looked for at present. Nuts continue in good request and are firm. Tennessee peanuts are higher. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 18@18½c; raisins, layers, $3.00@3.15; Zante currants, 7@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 9@10c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, 12@13c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6¾@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GROCERIES—In this department the past week has been one of fair activity so far as the leading staples are concerned, and the movement in side goods will compare favorably with former seasons at a like period. The aggregate distribution, however, was scarcely up to the expectations of jobbers, and the prevalent feeling was not particularly buoyant. Coffee was the only article in which there was any appreciation in value, other articles ruling steady at the current quotations of last week. Coffees are a ½c higher, and are firmly held at the improvement. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; G. G. Java, 29½@30c; Java, No. 2, 28½@29c; fancy Rio, 27@26½c; choice do, 25¾@25½c; prime Rio, 25@25½c; good do, 24¼@24½c; common do, 23½@23¾c; roasting do, 22½@23c; Singapore Java, 26@26½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25½@26c; do, prime, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14¼@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¼@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11⅝@11¾c; granulated, 11⅜@11⅞c; A standard, 11½@11⅝c; do, No. 2, 11⅛@11⅜c; B, 11@11⅛c; extra C, 10⅞@11c; C No. 2, 10⅝@10¾c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9⅞@10c; fair do, 9⅜@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅞@10c; fair do, 9⅜@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅞@10c; do prime, 9⅜@9⅝c; do, fair, 8⅞@9⅛c; common, 8@8⅛c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 28@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 6½@6⅝c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 6¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches were more plenty and easier. Other fruit was in the average demand at about yesterday's prices. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. California pears, $5.50@6.00 per case; do plums, $6.00 per case. New apples, 25@50c per box or basket, $1.00@2.25 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.50@4.00 per brl. Blackberries, $3.50@4.00 per case; wild do, $2.00@2.50 per case. Blueberries, $4.00@4.50 per bu; huckleberries, $3.50@4.00 per bu. Pears, 75c@$1.25 per box or basket; Bartlett's do, $1.50@1.65 per box. Peaches, Illinois, 60c@$1.50 per box or basket; do Michigan, per basket, $1.00@1.75. Grapes—Illinois, $3.75@4.50 per case (36 lbs); $1.25 per basket; Siberian crab-apples, 50c per box. Damson plums, $4.00 per bu.

HOPS—The past week has witnessed no important change in this market. The offerings are light, and the demand is confined to small orders from the interior. Prices are steady at 20@45c for common to choice Western.

HONEY—Prime new is quotable at 25@26c per lb, and sells readily. Strained, 14@15c per lb. Sales include 200 lbs comb at 25c.

HAY—Old hay of prime quality is now virtually out of the market, and, although the new crop is beginning to come forward with considerable freedom, shippers do not care to handle it this early in this season, and for the present any quotations would be little better than nominal. We omit our list.

HIDES—A very firm tone has pervaded the hide market throughout the past week, and prices of desirable stock are a full ½c higher than a week ago. Both the local and outside demands are now reasonably active, and holders are firm in their views at the annexed quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11¼@11½c; do heavy, 10½@10¾c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 15½@16c; veal-kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There were no new developments to make note of. The demand is restricted to small lots to meet current wants, and the rates given are usually adhered to, though round lots can be purchased at concessions. Quotations are as follows:

Iron	3 8-10@4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾ @ 6⅞	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8¾ @ 9	⅌ lb

LEATHER—No new features have been developed in the leather market. The demand continues to improve and stocks are firly held at full former rates. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 30@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	21@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—During the week the demand has been light, but trade is now improving, and the market is generally quoted steady and, for some articles, firm. We again quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Continue in the usual request, at $4.50 rates. Dealers quote the market firm at the current rates, and think prices are as low as they will be this season. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 rates; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—There was only a fair inquiry at the quotations following: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—If we except carbon, there has been no perceptible increase in the demand for oils, and prices have ruled comparatively steady as previously quoted. Sales of carbon show a large increase, the demand having been stimulated by the extreme low price at which it is being offered, and the downward tendency now seems to be checked. Linseed, lard, and turpentine are firm. Other oils may be quoted steady. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 82@83c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—The pig iron trade remains quiet, with little or no change in prices, which range as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $53.00; Tuscarawas, $53.00; Lake Superior No. 1, $55.00; do No. 2, $54.00; Missouri charcoal, $50.00; Chicago stone coal, $50.00.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade is still quiet, and prices remain steady and unchanged. Below are the quotations:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.45@ 1.50
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3½@4c

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in good supply and moderate request. Chickens sold at $4.00@4.50 for old, $3.00@3.50 for large springs, and $1.75@2.25 for small do. Prairie chickens were dull at $1.50@2.50. Many of the offerings were in bad order, and consequently unsalable at any price.

POTATOES—Continue dull and weak at $1.00@1.75 per brl. The receipts are not unusually large, but more than equal to the present demand. Early Rose are quotable at 45@55c per bu. Sweet potatoes were plenty, and sold at 50c per box for red, or 60@75c for yellow; red in barrels at $2.75@3.25; yellow, $4.50.

SALT—The demand for fine salt is fully equal to that of last week, and the market is firm. Considerable salt is now arriving by water, but the amount accumulated is trifling. We repeat: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was active and steady at $2.80@3.00 for common to prime, and $3.10@3.20 for extra, the outside price being usually for job lots from store. Other seeds were quiet. We quote: clover, $5.75; flax $1.70@1.75; millet was nominal at 50@55c; Hungarian at 55@65c. Sales include: 40 bags choice timothy at $3.20; 35 bags do at $3.15; 43 bags at $3.10; 536 bags prime (strictly) at $3.00; 285 bags do at $2.95; 93 bags do at $2.92½; 273 bags do at $2.90; 42 bags good at $2.87½; 223 bags do at $2.85; 263 bags do at $2.80; 40 bags do at $2.75; 276 bags at $2.72½; 22 bags medium, $2.70; 30 bags common at $2.50; 8 bags very poor at $2.00.

TEAS—The tea trade was without new features during the week under review. Only a moderate demand existed, and the easy feeling prevalent for some time past is still a feature of the market. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@95c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in steady, fair request, and remains firm as previously quoted;

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Prices have advanced 50c per cord during the week, the market now ruling firm, as follows: Beech, $8.50; maple, $9.50; hickory, $10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were dull and lower. We quote: Tomatoes, 15@40c; onions, $3.25@3.75; watermelons, ⅌ 100, $3.00@5.00; muskmelons, 75@$1.75 per case.

WOOL—There has been a fair order trade during the past week, the movement being confined chiefly to small quantities. The receipts are still light and many dealers report their stocks as being small and incomplete. Prices are unchanged, but rather strong, and it is thought by some that there will be a slight advance before long. No. 1 tub washed is an unusually choice grade. We continue quotations:

Tub, washed, No. 1	50c
Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were in good demand and steady. Following are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 50	$1.00	....	....
New York	45	90	45	55
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	40	80	40	50
Wilmington, Del.	40	80	40	50
Washington, D. C.	40	80	....	....
Alexandria, Va.	52	1.04	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	25	50	25	27½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	42½
Norfolk, Va.	49	98	....	....
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah	65	1.30	....	....
Petersburgh and Richmond	57	1.14	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments for to-day and so far this week:

RECEIPTS.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,249	10,765	518
Tuesday	1,731	10,561	376
Total	4,080	21,326	894
SHIPMENTS.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,912	5,832	....

CATTLE—The receipts to-day were lighter than for some days, and considerably smaller than operators had anticipated, notwithstanding the numberless orders which have been sent to country shippers to hold back their consignments. The dispatches from New York, Philadelphia, and other Eastern markets, were of a depressing tenor; quoting overstocked markets, and lower prices. The fresh receipts furnished only a portion of the offerings, there being a large number of cattle left over from yesterday. There was a fair attendance of shippers representing the various Eastern markets, but they did not show any desire to purchase, and the sales made in their favor were few and barely worth mentioning. A drove of 59 extra steers, av. 1,431 lbs, sold at $5.80, and 15 choice, av. 1,390, at $5.75, and with these exceptions the only sales made were at $5.20@5.60 for good to choice steers. There was no demand for stock cattle, and prices were nominal at $3.00@4.25 for common to good lots. Texan cattle were in liberal supply, and met with some demand for city use, at $2.00@2.75 for through, and $3.00@4.25 for corn-fed droves. Native butchers' cattle dull and weak; sales at $2.75@4.75 for common cows to choice butchers' steers. The market closed dull and weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.40@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
34	good steers	1,181	$5.25
17	good steers	1,316	5.30
15	choice steers	1,390	5.75
18	cows	998	2.75
59	extra steers	1,431	5.80
9	cows	896	3.50
48	good steers	1,286	5.20
18	choice cows	1,126	4.50
16	choice cows	1,173	4.50
17	cows	1,249	3.50
18	feeders	1,143	4.25
18	Texan steers	905	2.70
52	choice steers	1,242	5.65
34	good steers	1,225	5.35
50	Texan steers	788	3.00
10	Texan cows	988	3.25
32	fair steers	1,160	4.85
32	choice steers	1,164	5.60
16	choice steers	1,331	5.60
21	Texan steers	809	2.30
86	Texan steers	872	2.60
68	Texan steers	880	2.60
90	Texan steers	1,018	2.60
18	Texan steers	925	2.50
50	good steers	1,320	5.40
18	good steers	1,298	5.45
22	Texan steers	923	2.35
42	Texan steers	868	2.35
83	Texan steers	834	2.00

HOGS—The receipts to-day were again liberal, but notwithstanding this fact the market was quite active throughout, and prices were firm, and yesterday's quotations were well maintained. The advices from New York, Boston, and other places were a trifle more encouraging, and shippers representing these points took hold with more freedom than on yesterday. There was also a slight improvement in the quality of the hogs on sale, although there is still room for improvement in this respect. The extreme range of prices paid was $4.35@4.95, the inside figure for medium heavy, and the outside for extra choice light grades. The bulk of the sales were made at $4.45@4.85. The market closed quiet (with about 2,500 unsold) at $4.30@4.60 for common to choice heavy, and $4.60@4.90 for light.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
374	190	$4.90	226	230	$4.45	76	200	$4.85
54	232	4.75	203	199	4.95	38	316	4.50
48	250	4.50	23	216	4.85	92	309	4.40
45	259	4.40	42	211	4.70	150	180	4.90
57	258	4.55	30	183	4.80	44	323	4.45
75	203	4.65	38	208	4.85	110	186	4.85
40	313	4.40	53	200	4.85	64	257	4.70
148	200	4.70	44	185	4.90	42	200	4.80
44	261	4.45	29	257	4.45	55	240	4.50
36	278	4.45	57	183	4.85	62	185	4.95
37	178	4.90	52	274	4.45	49	246	4.50
52	193	4.80	22	179	4.85	111	204	4.90
54	215	4.95	92	281	4.45	217	189	4.90
29	170	4.75	53	280	4.40	59	216	4.75
68	305	4.30	112	200	4.90	122	233	4.50
64	205	4.80	54	198	4.85	61	175	4.90
65	191	4.80	40	204	4.90	49	270	4.40
74	183	4.90	45	247	4.60	56	239	4.55
33	266	4.50	92	194	4.90	67	182	4.85
54	232	4.75	226	223	4.45	183	173	4.85
51	251	4.45	58	240	4.45	36	281	4.45
80	212	4.85	86	262	4.50	55	227	4.70
41	163	4.80	122	186	4.85	156	223	4.85
263	195	4.85						

SHEEP—There was a rather better feeling developed in this market, although prices were not any higher. Shippers were out of the market, and, as has been the case for some time past, the demand for local use was not urgent. Prices steady at $2.75@4.75 for poor to really choice grades.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

Steady improvement in the situation of the dry goods market is noticeable, the demand exhibiting a satisfactory increase, while prices both for woolen and cotton textiles are gradually hardening. Although the interiors of our large jobbing houses do not present so animated an appearance as they will a little later in the season, the volume of sales is quite up to the expectations of the trade, and, as the indications of an active and profitable autumn's business are each day brightening, the prevalent feeling is one of cheerful confidence. Since our last review the stocks have undergone further material improvement, both as regards size and general assortment, and, though not yet complete in all departments, they are in better shape than is usual at this period, and no difficulty is experienced in promptly filling all orders. The carpet trade remains quiet, without essential change in values. Some liberal orders have been placed within the past few days, and the ensuing week promises to be one of fair activity. Prices in the meantime remain steady and firm. The New York *Bulletin* speaks of the foreign dry goods trade as follows: "The movement in imported fabrics continues very slow for the season. The city jobbers are unusually backward in stocking up, and the importers' sales are chiefly effected with the Southern and Western trade. Manufacturers are laying in their supplies from hand to mouth only, and their views as to prices are not very liberal. Fancy dress materials are in light supply as yet, but plain fabrics are plentifully shown. Fine woolen cloths, beavers, and worsted coatings are in moderate request by the cloth jobbers, as are small parcels of Italian cloths and satin de chenes."

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	13 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13 c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13	Cabot A, 4-4	12
Atlantic D, 4-4	11½	Cabot W, 4-4	11
Atlantic P, 4-4	10½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	13	Agawam F, 4-4	9½
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Shawmut, L L	10½
Stark A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	9
Nashville, 36 in	12½	Hoosier, 4-4	9½
Nashville, 30 in	10½	Utica C	8½
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	13½c
Nashua R, 36-in	13	Continental C	13½
Nashua O, 33-in	12	Lawrence D	13½
Pepperell E, 40-in	13½	Newmarket A	11
Pepperell R, 36-in	12½	Massachusetts B B	11½
Pepperell O, 33-in	11½	Massachusetts E	10½
Pepperell N, 30-in	10½	Portsmouth P	7½
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	12½c	Garner Fancy	10½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11	Amoskeag Fancy	9½
Cocheco Fancy	11	Mourning	10½ to 11
Dunnell Fancy	11	Shirting	9½ to 10½
Richmond Fancy	11	Mallory Pink	11
American Fancy	11	Mallory Purple	11
Sprague Fancy	11	Manchester	11
Gloucester	11	Wamsutta Fancy	8
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	13	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	24½c	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	13½	Columbian	11½
Laconia	13	Indian Orchard	12
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	7½c	Slater's Paper	9
Washington	7½	Manville Paper	9
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22 c	Blackstone, AA	14 c
Lyman do	21	Cabot	14
New York Mills	19	Dwight Star	14½
Wamsutta	19	Western Product	13
Pride of the West	20	Harris	14
Langden, GB	19	Gold Medal	13½
Fruit of the Loom	16½	Social, L	11½
Lonsdale	15½	Green, H	11½
Androscoggin, L	15	Green, G	10½
Hill	15		
Auburn, A	15		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	32½c	Methuen, AA	22½c
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Willow Brook, No. 1	22½
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	12½
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	23 c
Amoskeak	25	Warren, BB	21
Columbian	23	Warren, CC	17½
Otis, AXA	23	Haymaker	13½
Otis, BB	21	Boston	12½
Otis, CC	17½		
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	23½c	Whittenton, A	16 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, C	12½
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37 c	Peerless	37½c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	35
Reaper City	34		
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coates'	72 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	72 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	72	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.45	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.42½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Im.	1.35@1.45	Smith & Sanford's	1.40
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med.	95	Common wool	65@75
Belgrade	82½	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34 c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 9-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestic, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

The following table shows the movement of lumber, shingles, and lath for the past week and since Jan. 1, 1873, as compared with the corresponding period last year, ending Aug. 16:

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Lumber, m	40,244	649,859	684,[illegible]
Shingles, m	16,566	311,319	629,[illegible]
Lath, m	3,581	54,229	67,[illegible]
SHIPMENTS.			
Lumber, m	15,706	336,074	230,[illegible]
Shingles, m	11,209	237,955	565,[illegible]
Lath, m	1,533	31,417	29,2[illegible]

The wholesale market has been dull throughout the week. The offerings in the first four days were light, but on Monday a large fleet of lumber-laden craft arrived at the sale docks. The attendance of buyers, however, has been light, and the market has ruled unusually dull. There is very little, if any, inquiry from the country trade, and the local demand is apparently falling off. The yard trade is reported quiet, and the dealers do not seem to be so anxious about purchasing as they were a few weeks ago. Prices are reported as being unchanged, though it is probable that they have been shaded more or less. To-day the market opened more quiet, there being very little inquiry, but in the afternoon a few buyers appeared, and several cargoes were sold. A small number were left over. Quotations are as follows: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.50@16.00; common to medium do, $9.00@12.00; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; common do, $9.00@9.25; pickets, $8.00; lath, $1.75@1.80; shingles, $2.87½@3.00.

Following are the sales:

Cargo schr Sardinia, from Manistee, deck-load select joists at $18.00; hold-full short joists and scantling at $10.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr North Star, from Pentwater, 140 m piece-stuff, short, at $9.50. Cargo schr Glad Tidings, from Muskegon, 190 m boards and strips at $13.75. Sold by William Magiade.

Cargo schr Felicitous, from Manistee, 170 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Schr St. Peter, from Ludington, 120 m strips and boards at $13.50. Sold by N. K. Bickford & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand is moderate, and chiefly for common building lumber. Prices are without essential change, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.00	@ 3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $25.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, 30c.

GENERAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The wonderful success of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine in consumption, wasting, loss of the power of digestion and assimilation, has firmly established these remedies in the estimation of the Medical Profession on both sides of the Atlantic. Imitations of them—made in America, Canada, and England—being in reality either saponaceous compounds or pomades, without a trace of the Pancreatic principle, are entirely useless. The efficacy of these preparations, made by Messrs. Savory & Moore from the first, under the direction of the physician who introduced them, has been and can only be insured by strict adherence to the original formula, and the medical profession recognize no other Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine than those prepared, the purity and strength of which is guaranteed. See "Reports of the Experience and Opinions of Medical Men on the Value of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine as Remedies in Wasting Diseases" (Churchill & Sons, London), to be obtained of all the principal chemists in the United States and Canada. SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond-st., London, Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c.

THE FORT SNELLING FRAUD.

More Interesting Particulars of this Huge Swindle—Could Secretary Belknap Possibly Have Been Ignorant of Its Fraudulent Character?—What Some of His Predecessors Thought of the Business.

St. Paul (Aug. 10) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Frank Steele presented his $102,000 bill for rent of the Fort Snelling reservation in January, 1868. On Feb. 25, 1868, Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, submitted the following resolution in the House, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to ascertain what portion, if any, of the military reservation of Fort Snelling it is necessary or expedient to retain for military purposes, and upon what terms undisputed title can be acquired by the Government to the same, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to enable the War Department to make a full statement between the Government and the purchaser of said reservation, both as to the purchase of the same and the use or occupation thereof since the purchase, by United States troops, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The Hon. J. A. Garfield, Chairman of the Committee so instructed, applied to the War Department for copies of reports, records, and papers in the matter of the sale of the reservation. On Dec. 10, 1862, Gen. Schofield, then Secretary of War, made a report, which was submitted to the House, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed. That was the last ever heard of the report. I have lately procured a copy of this document, and its contents are even more disastrous to the reputation of Secretary Belknap, his Military Board, and the Forty-first Congress, especially the Military Affairs Committee, than previous disclosures in this matter have been. In the light of this report none of them can for a moment plead ignorance of the history of the fraud as an excuse for their share in it.

GEN. SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

There are herein four letters from Lieut.-Gen. Sherman. These repeatedly urge the absolute necessity of the Government retaining the whole reservation, except two little sections, one east of the Mississippi and the other south of the Minnesota, between which rivers the main reserve lies. Gen. Sherman further recommends that Steele be given back his $30,000 installment with interest, and be made to account for the profits of ferry, rent, etc. The idea of paying rent, or of making a settlement that would leave Steele in possession of the land, never seems to have entered Gen. Sherman's mind. These letters are dated, one May, 26, 1866, two March 10, 1868, and one April 23, 1868. In one of them the General says:

Fort Snelling will always be a military point from which troops and supplies can be handled for use on the northern frontier, and should never be sold. The former sale by Mr. Floyd was declared fraudulent, and was suspended, but by a personal examination I am convinced that Mr. Steele was not involved in the fraud.

It will be perceived that even Sherman was so far bamboozled by the conspirators as to believe that the chief beneficiary of the conspiracy "was not involved in the fraud." The General goes on to say:

A fair compromise should be made with him (Steele), and none would be more fair than to credit him with the money paid ($30,000), with interest, and to charge him with all moneys received by him. He has had the use of the valuable ferry privilege, and has had the benefit of other rents and profits, and should make a declarative statement of the account, and receive the balance due. . . . . I repeat my opinion that all the reservation embraced by the Mississippi, St. Peter's (the Minnesota), and Minnehaha are eminently necessary for the military uses of the United States for all time to come.

MORE FACTS FOR SECRETARY BELKNAP.

I find other interesting correspondence in the report made to Congress by Gen. Schofield. The Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, Congressman from Minnesota, writes under date Dec. 7, 1860, to Secretary Floyd, saying that the Auditor of Hennepin County, Minn., in which the Snelling reserve is situated, desires to know whether the property is liable to be taxed by the State and county authorities. In this communication the Hon. J. Holt, Secretary of War ad interim, responds as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 2, 1861.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 7th ultimo, inclosing one addressed to you by the Auditor of Hennepin County, Minn., I have the honor to inform you that the title to the Fort Snelling reserve will, under the contract of sale, remain in the United States until the last payment has been made by the purchaser. The letter of your correspondent is returned. Very respectfully, your obedient servant

J. HOLT, Secretary of War ad interim.

From this it is learned that even the Administration that made the contract with Steele did not consider the land his property. He never paid taxes thereon before the settlement with Belknap, yet he asked and was allowed rent for the property by the United States, and absorbed all the other profits. When there was anything to make from the Government, the land was his; when there was anything to pay to the Government, the land was not his. As Belknap finally decided, by allowing rent, that the land was Steele's all the time, the State of Minnesota and County of Hennepin ought now to collect a nice little sum of back taxes.

The report of Gen. Schofield also includes a report of the Board of Claims of the War Department, signed by Gen. Jas. A. Hardie, President of the Board, and Col. Geo. Gibson, Recorder, and approved by the Secretary of War Sept. 26, 1868. This report, after narrating the facts, concludes as follows:

A settlement of the case was last urged upon the Secretary of War by Mr. Steele in person on the 27th of August, 1868, he representing that in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General (Black) there was abundant authority in the head of the War Department to adjust the case, notwithstanding that in the present condition of legislation a special authorization of Congress is necessary to the sale of any military reservation by the War Department.

It is not necessary to proceed further with this case than simply to note its situation. It is one concerning which there has been a great deal of public scandal, which has attracted the attention of both Houses of Congress, and has been made the subject of special investigations of those bodies.

In obedience to the suggestions of one of the bodies, *as well as to the requirements of public opinion throughout the country*, the Secretary of War refrained from conveying title to Mr. Steele, and though repeated efforts have been made to obtain a settlement of the case, several Secretaries of War have declined to interfere, and the subject is now in process of consideration by the House of Representatives.

Any interference by the War Department looking to the adjustment of the claim in its present condition, or of any compromise, even upon the terms suggested by Gen. Sherman, in anticipation of Congressional legislation, would be injudicious, if not improper.

The Board add, however, an expression of their entire concurrence in the views and recommendations of Gen. Sherman as to the necessity of the retention of the reservation, the equities of Mr. Steele, and the propriety of selling such portion of the reservation not actually needed for the use of the United States as will realize a sufficient sum to reimburse to Mr. Steele the money already paid by him, $30,000.

THE JOB INDEFENSIBLE.

From all these letters and reports it appears that several Secretaries, including Holt, Secretary under Buchanan, had refused to acknowledge Steele's ownership in the land; that Gen. Sherman was of the same opinion; that the Board of Claims of the War Department coincided; that the two latter and Gen. Schofield, who "fully concurred" in Gen. Sherman's opinions, thought Steele ought to be paid back his $30,000 and sent about his business; and, lastly, that Steele himself by not paying taxes had disavowed his ownership. In spite of all these authorities, Belknap settled Steele's claim by admitting the validity of the contract, and then did not compel Steele to fulfill his part, but gave him the land for nothing, and allowed him $102,000 rent, as explained heretofore.

Secretary Belknap cannot plead ignorance any longer. He had all these opinions at his hand. It is simply impossible that he acted in careless innocence. If, however, Congress shall do its duty, the great fraud may be annulled, and the Government recover possession of its property. The original contract is acknowledged by every one but Belknap and Steele to have been void, on account of its fraudulent nature. Belknap, therefore, in settling with Steele in reality *sold* the property to him; that is if a free gift can be called a sale. But a law of Congress says that no military reservation shall be sold without special authority of Congress. This authority Belknap did not have. The resolution under which he acted empowered him to "quiet title," to be done which would have vested the title indisputably in the United States. That being so, Belknap could not sell the reserve without special authority, and his settlement with Steele is therefore void. The whole thing may be overhauled if Congress and the Administration so desire.

Felix Regamey, who has just arrived in New York, is now the master of an almost novel art. His specialty may be thus described: A sheet of whitened canvas is placed upon an easel. The artist, neatly dressed, makes his appearance on the stage, and ascending a short flight of steps, writes in bold characters the name of the person whose portrait he is about to make. He then interposes his body between the audience and his work, and thus conceals his operations. With only two crayons, a black and a red, he begins his task. In a minute and a half he steps aside and reveals a comically-exaggerated portrait of whoever his subject may chance to be. The general lines are all perfect, and position and the minor details are carefully observed. The curious thing about these sketches is, that with all their rapidity, they possess intrinsic merit, and would be capital if they took half an hour instead of half a minute to accomplish on the canvas.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st., near Madison:
Prairie-av., house and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.
Indiana-av., house and lot near Twenty-sixth-st.
Michigan-av., house and lot near Twenty-fifth-st.
Burnside-st., 24x125 feet near Thirty-fifth-st.
Burnside-st., 50x110 feet near Thirty-eighth-st.
Buddan-st., house and lot near Twenty-eighth-st., cheap.
Napoleon-place, 50x125 feet near Butler-st.
Twenty-ninth-st., 50x125 feet corner Butler-st.
Third-av., cottage and lot near Twelfth-st.
Third-av., 20-foot lot near Fourteenth-st., cheap.
Ashland-av., 25 feet near Twelfth-st.
Taylor-st., house and lot near Lytle-st.
Harrison-st., 25-foot lot near Oakley-st.
Robey-st., 5 houses and lots near Van Buren-st.
Robey-st., 6-room cottage and lot near Van Buren-st., on monthly payments, cheap.
Van Buren-st., 25 feet near and west of Western-av.
Adams-st., 3 lots near Lincoln-st.
Warren-av., 50-foot lot near Leavitt-st.
Lake-st., house and deep lot near Ann-st.
Erie-st., 25 feet near Clark-st.
Whiting-st., 50 feet near Wells-st.
Church-st., 25 feet near Centre-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR Works and Central Park. Easy terms, long time. To a family who will build, no cash required, and five years' time given. Free ride, cars or carriage. Excellent train accommodations. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK, CONvenient to station, $650 each, 20 per cent discount for all cash; lots adjoining worth $1,000 each. This party must have money. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—WE WILL sell east front on Sangamon-st., between Van Buren and Tyler, on five years' time, 8 per cent interest semi-annually, without any money down to parties who will build. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NORTHWESTERN car shops and Central Park; lots fronting Lake, Madison, Park, Washington, Warren, and Crawford-avs.; cheap, and on long time; special terms made with those who will build. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton and Racine-avs., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST-ern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE COTTAGE, LOT, AND barn; east front; 43 Winchester-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—$1,200—HOUSE AND BARN, 10 ROOMS, on leased lot, 4½ years to run, at $65 per year; no taxes. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON JACKSON-ST., NEAR Hoyne. Lots on Harrison-st., corner Morgan. PHILLIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT ON INDIANA-AV., near Thirteenth-st., first-class in every respect. Furniture can be bought, if desired. This can be had at a bargain if taken soon, as owner wishes to leave the city. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. AND Ashland-av., only $500 to $700 each, according to location; special inducements to parties who will build at once. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., A FINE BRICK house and 50 feet of ground at $25,000; an elegant house; easy payments. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY STEDMAN, POPE & CO., 76 EAST Madison-st.:
52x125 ft on West Adams-st., cheap.
25x125 ft on Waverly-av.
48x124 ft on Rebecca-st., near Douglas Park, cheap.
3 half-acre lots in Cook & Anderson's Subdivision at a bargain.
40 acres in Sec. 10, 38, 13.

FOR SALE—A VERY GREAT BARGAIN, THAT desirable lot on the northeast corner of Pine and Illinois-sts. Lot 50x60, and will be sold at a sacrifice if taken immediately. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR MEN of moderate means. Choice lots on State, Arnold, Butterfield, Hanover, Halsted, Emerald, Dashiel, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Also, upon Wentworth, Shurtleff, Archer, Egan, and Graylock-avs. Small payments down, balance in five years; interest at 6 per cent. Titles perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE PIECE of unincumbered inside property, with $30,000 worth of improvements; will take some unincumbered real estate, improved or unimproved, or a good farm, balance 5, 10, and 15 years at 8 per cent. To those seeking an investment this cannot be surpassed. Address M 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE THE CHEAPEST PROPERty in Chicago: A lot on Sampson-st., just west of Ashland-av., for $850 only, and worth $1,000.
Small cottage and lot on Wentworth, close to Archer-av., only $1,300; cheap at $1,800.
House of 11 rooms, with two lots, on Arnold-st., near Archer-av.; only $3,500; worth $4,000.
House of 12 rooms, with lot 50x107, renting for $115 per month, on the South Side, north of Harrison-st.; will sell for $9,000, or trade for farms or vacant lots; will take horse and buggy in part pay for any of the above.
E. A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—20, 25, 30 OR 50-FOOT LOTS SOUTH-east corner Vincennes and Egan-avs., south of fire limits. No money down to parties building. Room 16, 133 Clark-st. E. W. HAGERTY.

FOR SALE—50 FEET MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-sixth-st.; a great bargain and very fine property. HENRY L. HILL, 85 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS CORNER OF CENTER-av. and Tyler-st. No money down to parties building. Room 16, 133 Clark-st. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m. E. W. HAGERTY.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET, CALUMET-AV. NEAR Twenty-third-st., east front, very desirable; 50 feet on Twenty-third-st. near Calumet-av., cheap. HENRY L. HILL, 85 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON MONTHLY payments; city and suburban lots on easy terms. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—PRAIRIE-AV., $5,000; COTtage, West Side, $3,000; store and house, Wentworth-av., $3,000; marble front, Michigan-av. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES ON VERMONT-av., south of Thirty-first-st.; price $1,800; $300 cash, balance monthly payments. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—939 WEST MADISON-ST. PRICE $6,000; $1,500 cash, $2,200 mortgage, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—339 MICHIGAN-AV., LOT 50x170 TO alley; price $25,000; $5,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK RESIdence, two stories and basement, 10 rooms, large lot, excellent location; West Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, MADISON-ST., WEST OF Ashland-av. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, TWO STORIES and basement, 10 rooms, good location, West Side; $7,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH LEASE; everything new and in first-class order; can be used for boarding-house or club house or private family; will be sold cheap to cash customer. Address P 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A NICE NINE-ROOM cottage, with large lot, shade trees, &c., on Monroe-st.; a great bargain if sold this week. Inquire of owner, Room 11 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 52x133, NORTHEAST corner Halsted and Mather-sts., price $150 per foot. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—LOTS ON GREELEY-st., near Archer-av. Price, $600 and $700 each, on time. Cheap as dirt. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—A LOT ON ARCHER-AV., near Lock-st. Price, $1,600, on time. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LOCK-ST., NEAR ARCHER-av., with two fronts. Price, $1,000, on time. Cheap as dirt. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND LOT ON PARK-av., east of Lincoln-st. H. THORNTON MERRILL, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE-STORY AND basement octagon stone front house, 16 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 25x170, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—10 LOTS each 25x125 feet, northwest corner Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.) and Stewart-av. No cash payment required from parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—BRICK BASEment and 2-story frame house, 12 rooms; modern improvements; barn, lot 50x125, on South Morgan-st., near Monroe. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE SOUTH OF Egan-av., on Ellis-av., which we offer at less than it is worth, all cash; will take some trade. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTATE Agents, northwest corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts., 10 or 20 acres on Twenty-sixth-st., just west of Western-av., Blocks 13 and 14; 20 acres at Washington Heights, s. w. ¼ of Sec. 7, 37, 14, north of Tracy-av., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS ON ABERdeen-st., near Adams; ground rent paid for three years and insurance for one; price $375; rents for $15 per month. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 70 Madison-st., corner State.

FOR SALE—ON PEORIA-ST., NEAR TYLER, 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x125; only $5,000; immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100X180 CORNER ADAMS AND WOOD-sts., a very desirable residence property. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located 5 miles from Kenosha and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, containing 490 acres. A good 2-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises; also, a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for either of which it is admirably adapted. For terms, etc., apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—5 OR 10 ACRES TO SUBDIVIDE INTO lots, within five or six miles of the Court-House. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A 1½-STORY COTTAGE, WITH LOT 50x125, in a good locality; will pay $5,000 or $6,000 cash. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ALL PARTS OF the city; property left with me exclusively will receive personal attention; advertising free and commissions reasonable; no sale, no charge. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWENTY-SEVENTH, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Wallace, Hubb, and Butler-sts. $750 to $1,050; ¼ cash, balance in 4 years.
Corner Forty-sixth and Langley-sts.; one acre, all grove.
Corner Fifty-fourth-st. and Wabash-av., 171x161.
2-story and basement cottage on Union-av., near Boulevard; lot 30x200, all grove; $5,500; $500 cash, balance on long time.
H. C. LORD,
151 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 8 LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLE-wood, near Eighty-third-st.; lots 25x178 feet each, 20-foot alley, 80-foot street, for $900. ¼ cash, balance on time; title perfect. S. D. PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR EVANSTON improved property, house and lot on West Jackson-st., near Jefferson Park, valued at $12,000, with $6,000 incumbrance on same; would like house and lot worth balance. Call on JOSEPH M. LYONS, 120 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN GLENcoe, new subdivision, 3 blocks from depot. A very few more choice grove lots, 50x172 feet, will be sold at the low price of $7 per front foot. These lots are 75 feet above Lake Michigan, have well graded streets, good sidewalks and fences. Terms easy, monthly or yearly. Come and see them free any week-day. CULVER & JOHNSON, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH EVANSTON, ON TEN years time to those who will build, 50 choice lots within three blocks of depot, church, school, post-office, &c., at my lowest figures; all I want is the interest, 8 per cent, for the next 10 years. These lots have risen more than 20 per cent per annum for the last 5 years, and the village never looked half as promising as now; it will soon shake hands with Evanston proper. Go and view the place. C. E. BROWNE, Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of eight rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one at Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston at $15, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 2, 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 30 minutes ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM city limits; has good school, churches, hotel, steam printing-office, artesian well, &c. We have sold nearly 200 lots during the past 30 days, and are still selling at the old prices and terms. Beautiful lots, 165 feet deep, only $175; payable $10 down and $5 a month. We show the property free of charge. WILSON PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD under market; a good investment. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS, and 10 acres good improved prairie land, except two acres timber, 1 mile from depot, Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price, $650; cash $100, balance $10 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Room 8, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$275 TO $375, IN MONTHLY PAYments, will buy a good lot 33x150 feet, with sidewalks in North Evanston. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will double in value this summer; only $10 down and $3 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT AT DESplaines; $1,000, only $200 down, balance in $15 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—96 LOTS IN STUARTS SUBDIVISION, southwest of Brighton, in Section 1, at $13,000. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—2 DESIRABLE CORNER LOTS AT Washington Heights, at a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES ON BLUE ISLAND Ridge, in Sec. 24, 37, 13. Danville road will run straight through the middle of it. It is the finest timbered property on the ridge. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW COTTAGES AT BRIGHton; price $1,600; $200 cash, balance monthly payments. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$225 WILL BUY A LOT 33X180 FEET, at North Evanston, convenient to depot, schools, and churches; terms, $10 monthly payments, or ¼ cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. Parties taken to and from the grounds free of expense. WM. E. BEST, 142 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT LAWNDALE, NEW TWO-STORY 7-room house, 50 ft. lot, east front; $3,000; easy terms. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE IS THE PLACE TO INvest your money if you wish to double it in a year. I can sell you acres, blocks, half blocks, lots, and houses. Call and see. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—ACRES—I HAVE A BARGAIN TO offer for a few days; parties with money wishing to invest, will find it to their interest to call and investigate. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NEAR LOcation of the new Water Works, at low figures. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF 61½ acres, with improvements, ¼ mile from Norwood Park depot. We can offer it at very low figures for the next 30 days. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE AT HYDE PARK and grounds near depot; east and south fronts on Jefferson-st. 125x200. Great bargain. House and lot on Madison-av., only $4,500; lot 50x175 east front near Fifty-sixth-st. Fine building sites at Egandale, Kenwood and Oakland, and principal streets in Hyde Park. House and lot on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.; frame house. Great bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUBURN, ON ROCK ISLAND Railroad, near Englewood and Normal School, new residence of 9 rooms, mantels, etc., with 50 feet of ground. Price only $3,500. Terms to suit. Also choice lots at moderate prices on very easy terms. No suburb in the vicinity of Chicago offers greater advantages than Auburn. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD—CHOICE lots 50x152 feet, close to station, $10 to $15 per foot; nothing better in the market.
Ravenswood—Neat dwelling and lot for sale on easy terms; $1,000 to $1,500 cash required.
North Side property is active and advancing; be wise in time and secure an elegant site for a homestead.
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 92x125 FEET ON Borney-st., at a bargain for cash. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED paint, oil, and paper-hanging business. $3,000 required. Also, with $1,000, in city drug store. Other good business openings. KIMBALL & CO., 136 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 AND UPward, in an old established manufacturing establishment; $30,000 already invested. The business is active and profitable, but needs additional help and capital to extend the same. Address O 100, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with a few hundred dollars, or good credit, in a paying, legitimate business. Address P 31, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE PLACE OF A retiring partner in the sewing machine business. Call at 414 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A LAWYER WITH TEN years' practice in a country town wishes to form a partnership with some lawyer who has acquaintance with city practice. Address G 86, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—I HAVE A FEW THOUsand dollars which I would like to invest in some profitable manufacturing business. Address P 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 WILL BUY A HALF-interest in a genteel, well-established business paying that amount monthly. Address Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with $3,000 to $4,000, in a good paying business. AUSTIN, 460 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, in a good, safe, cash business; requires no experience. WEBSTER & CO., 285 East Madison-st., Room 14.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD STOCK OF ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, phaetons, Concords, slide-seats, road wagons, top and open buggies, &c., at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TOGETHER OR SEPARATE-ly—Team, harness, and landau, horse, harness, and buggy. J. H. EHLES, 145 South Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—FAMILY OR BUSINESS HORSE, square-box top buggy in first-class condition, and harness, together or separate. Inquire of Foreman of Freight-House, corner Carroll and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CARPENTER'S WAGON, $35, AT BARKER'S Carpenter-shop, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., south of Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2 EXPRESS WAGONS, 1 grocery wagon with top, 1 Democrat, 2 top-buggies, 1 square-box open buggy, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—12 HEAD OF HEAVY HORSES IN rear of 118 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, STYLE SECOND-HAND buggy, in good order. Very cheap at $150. Apply at 383 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MODERATE-PRICED HORSE of 1,100 to 1,200 pounds weight, in exchange for furniture. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 West Madison.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL STONE AND SAND at the Union Stock-Yards Bank. Apply on the job; stone-mason wanted to-morrow.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS, at lowest cash prices. Chamber sets, marble-top, $75. Parlor suits, lounges, wardrobes, carpets, etc. You will find it to your interest to examine our stock and prices. EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO., 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 8 ROOMS AND ROOMS to rent if wanted, suitable for boarding-house; cheap for cash. 350 South Clark-st., J. SIMPSON.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elaborate designs—Surpasses all. An elegant piece of furniture convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Seven styles; all sizes. Adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. The new Empire office desk now ready; combines both a low and a high desk; convertible into a perfect bed. Prices, $25 to $110. Sold on installments, if desired, of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—THREE FLOORING-MACHINES, IN good order, viz.: one Russell, 14-inch; one Tompkins, iron frame, 15-inch; and one Russell, 8-inch, double cylinder. Also, two shavings-blowers. An excellent office desk, open and top buggy. SINCLAIR & ATKINS CO., corner May and Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE—HUB-MORTISER—ONE OF LANE & Bodley's make, with latest improvements; as good as new. Will take hubs in payment. STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM COTTAGE, 318 Thirty-first-st., corner Buddan. Apply in basement.

TO RENT—NEWLY-PAINTED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, fine barn, outhouses, 5 acres of garden and evergreens, grove, etc.; first-class place, at Winnetka, on Milwaukee Railroad; only $35 per month. J. B. SHEPHERD, Winnetka.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE of 14 rooms, with all modern improvements, 334 West Washington-st. Apply to W. W. STRONG, 257 West Randolph-st., or 203 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, NO. 188 SOUTH Leavitt-st., 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc.; fine neighborhood. Apply next door south.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DOUBLE BRICK house 810 West Monroe-st. House contains every modern convenience; good stable; lot 64x125. Carpets and gas-fixtures for sale, or will rent with the house. Apply to Mr. BOWLES, on the premises, or to B. W. UNDERWOOD, 80, 82, and 84 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE on Michigan-av., with brick barn, near Twenty-fifth-st. HENRY L. HILL, 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, $25 PER MONTH, AND $500 worth of furniture for sale. Inquire at 135 Twenty-fourth-st., after 6 p. m.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE IN THE BLOCK southeast corner of Willard-place and Randolph-st., in nice order and handy to business, from Sept. 1. Apply to owner, L. H. ROBINSON, Room 32 Ashland Block, or Mr. Varney, Grocer, corner of Randolph and May-sts.

TO RENT—A NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE. RENT, $14 per month, on the corner of Elston Road and Paulina-st. Apply to Mr. GILBERT, Water Department, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts. Also, a new store with 12 rooms; rent very low until the 1st of May next.

TO RENT—A COZY TWO-STORY HOUSE, $40 per month; gas, large yard; one room will pay the rent; well adapted for two families. Furniture for sale, $325, at 1256 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK AND BRICK basement house, with barn, on Wabash-av. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE SUITABLE FOR TWO FAMIlies; $35 per month. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, hot and cold water, bath-room, mantel, south front, on West Adams-st. DAVIS & PIKE, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FINE BOARDING HOUSE DOING A good business. Call and see our list. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—SEPT. 1, 3-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, hard and soft water, gas, chandeliers, bath-room, 163 South Robey-st. This house is in good order, and on reasonable terms. Apply at 75 Huron-st.

TO RENT—119 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN Monroe and Adams, a good 10-room house, with 50-foot lot, until May 1, 1874. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 361 WEST MONROE-ST. Apply to ALLAN PINKERTON, 193 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE, NEAR UNION PARK, in good repair; genteely furnished, suitable for two small families. Reasonable rent. Furniture for sale. None but cash customers need answer. P 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK (new), 10 rooms; all modern improvements. 710 West Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, LARGE house, now newly completed, with accommodations for 40 boarders, corner of Eighty-seventh-st. and Vincennes-av., right at the depot. Can be filled with boarders as soon as taken. $800. W. O. COLE, Room 1, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—CHEAP, FURNISHED ROOM OR UNfurnished, for housekeeping; also, sleeping-rooms, $6 and $8. 154 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE ON THIRD FLOOR; also, back parlor suite, elegantly furnished; other good rooms. 312 West Washington-st. Newly furnished.

TO RENT—7 OR 14 ROOMS OVER STORE NO. 259 South Clark-st., close by the Pacific Hotel and Custom-House, and Rock Island depot. Inquire on premises from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4 o'clock of JAMES MATHEWS.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, with use of bath-room, at 106 Twenty-fourth-st.; also, furnished room. Call to-day.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL modern conveniences, on second floor, new (public) block, 56, 58, 60, and 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—A BASEMENT OF SIX ROOMS AND A good barn, cheap, at No. 762 Carroll-av. Apply at 47 Miller-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TWO NICE BEDROOMS, with closets and use of front parlor; nice house; no other lodgers; location central, and very desirable. Terms, $10 per month in advance. Address or call at 273 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. Also front parlor, furnished or unfurnished, at 767 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 251 WEST MONROE-ST., FURnished sleeping rooms; also rooms and furniture for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—A LADY LIVING ALONE WOULD like to rent a nicely furnished front room to gentleman and lady, with board for lady only. Address P 48, Tribune office, for three days.

TO RENT—ON SMITH-ST., ONE BLOCK WEST of Union Park, 4 rooms $25, and 3 for $15 a month. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE REPUBlic Life Insurance Buildings, LaSalle-st., per day or month, from $6 to $30. Apply at DARLING'S Studios, No. 81, opposite Republic Dining-Rooms, via elevator.

TO RENT—ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, 45 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT OFFICE IN THE MORrison Block, corner Clark and Madison-sts. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—NICE STORE, WITH FIVE ROOMS AND pantry, cheap, No. 2 Currier-st., corner Augusta, near Milwaukee-av., and both off other rooms to rent cheap.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED OFFICE or desk-room, on first floor, corner building. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle, cor. Adams-sts., Schlosser Block.

TO RENT—FROM SEPT. 1, FRONT OFFICE ON first floor of building No. 109 Fifth-av. Inquire at Room No. 5, second floor.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ARTISTS' STUDIOS—FIRST-CLASS, well-lighted rooms in Republic Building, LaSalle-st. Apply at DARLING'S Studio, in the above building, fifth floor, via elevator.

TO RENT—PACKING-HOUSE, 282 AND 284 MILwaukee-av. Apply to G. A. RHODES, JR., 140 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TO THE RIGHT PARTY, THE BEST cigar stand on the West Side. Inquire at the IMPERIAL, 43 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A CIGAR STAND. SPLENDID BUSIness. Call at 154 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THREE OR FOUR months, a furnished house of eight or more rooms, in a good neighborhood. Best of references. Address P 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND COTTAGES; have several applications on hand. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING SUITABLE for a first-class boarding house, or for re-renting rooms, in south or northeast portion of the city. Call or address ELLIOT, 208 East Van Buren-st., corner Franklin.

FINANCIAL.

A PARTY OF MEANS HIMSELF DEALING IN AND raising live stock, with very desirable facilities for doing business on large and paying basis, would like to negotiate with a capitalist with view to his taking active or special interest; $20,000 required; business safe and reliable. Address T 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$5,000 TO $10,000 CLAIMS AGAINST the Republic Fire Insurance Company, which has been allowed. Apply to HENRY SLOAN, Room 14, Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,100 ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security in city. DE LANG & FERM, Attorneys, Room 3, No. 59 North Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN sums of $1,000 to $10,000, at current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT. Loans on leaseholds and other good collaterals. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY WANTED—I WILL GIVE 10 PER CENT for two years for $1,500, to be secured on unincumbered realty on Lake-st., worth $10,000. Room 2, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, commercial and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

WANTED—$800 OR $1,000 ON CHICAGO REAL estate for 1 or 2 years. Address P 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—$500 TO PREPARE A BRICK MACHINE for the Exposition; 50,000 made daily at 25 per cent less cost than by any other machine; an interest in the patent will be given. Address P 45, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, improved Illinois farms; first mortgage notes bought, building loans made. A. HARSHBERGER, Room 5 Tribune Building.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WORTHY THE SPECIAL NOtice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel-line engravings, viz: COLE'S VOYAGE OF LIFE, four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Extraordinary terms and inducements. Full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, 55 Cornhill, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, county and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WHO want business, can easily make $20 to $45 a week with our fast-selling goods; 50c samples sent for 25c. Call or send. Open 8 to 12. Room 18, 168 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CHOICE GLOSsette and many new articles. Send 25c for sample. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—JAMES LAWTON, SON of James Lawton, formerly of Canada, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to THOMAS GREEN, executor of his late father's estate. Union P. O., County Elgin, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN DRUGGIST, one who understands the prescription business thoroughly. Salary good. Apply at 364 South Halsted-st., corner Mitchell.

WANTED—GROCERS—ONE SALESMAN AND one bookkeeper. Must have experience and give good references. Address P 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ACCOUNTANT AND bookkeeper; one not afraid of work, rapid in figures, thoroughly posted in a knowledge of figures and accounts; must be practical, and not educated in a commercial college. Address, with references and salary expected, V 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRUG CLERK. ADDRESS GEO. C. HAMAN, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WANTED—BY A NATIONAL BANK, A MAN WHO is thoroughly familiar with the foreign exchange business. Address P 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN IN THE REtail shoe business. Must have good recommendations. A good chance will be given. Address P 44, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FOUR NO. 1 CABINET-MAKERS TO work on bedsteads; steady work and good wages. Apply to R. P. DUNCAN & CO., Nos. 85 and 87 East South-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CAKE BAKER, ONE who is acquainted with city work; must be a good ornamenter; steady employment and first-class wages to the right man. Apply at 702 West Lake-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS HORSESHOers, floormen, and firemen. Apply at 361 West Madison-st.

WANTED—50 CARPENTERS ON EXPOSITION Building. Steady work for six weeks.

WANTED—FIVE LATHERS. LAKE-ST., HALF-block west of Ashland-av.

WANTED—A FLOOR-MAN HORSE-SHOER, AT No. 153 South Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—BIDS ON THE CARPENTER'S WORK of a three-story and basement brick house. Apply at the new building, Clinton-st., between Randolph and Lake.

WANTED—GARDENER TO TAKE CHARGE OF the grounds of a gentleman's residence. To one fully qualified liberal wages will be given. No other need apply. Apply immediately to REA & COATES, 146 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO STONEMASONS TO-MORROW morning, Hermitage-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., two blocks west of Ashland-av. JOHN FIELD.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS AND SAW-mill hands; free fare; good wages. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED — BRUSHMAKERS. A GOOD PAN hand, and borer, and finisher wanted. Apply at 100 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITHS WHO ARE used to ironing lumber-wagons; will give them a job by the piece. Apply to R. BISHOP, McHenry, McHenry County, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER; ONE WHO THORoughly understands his business. G. S. HAYWOOD, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD TINSMITH. APPLY AT 1314 State-st., corner Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—A GOOD MODEL-MAKER. APPLY to T. B. JEFFERY, 253 South Canal-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD CABINET MAKERS. APPLY corner Reuben and Fourth-sts. C. LARSON & BRO.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD HANDS TO RUN moulding machines, shapers, etc. Apply at planing-mill on Mitchell-st., between Lumber-st. and Stewart-av.

WANTED—A CARPENTER TO DO THE WORK on a house in a suburb, and take in part payment a house and lot in the same place. CASS CHAPMAN, Room 22 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PLASTERERS; GOOD wages and steady work; none but good hands need apply. J. E. ANDERSON, Pontiac, Mich.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER TO GO INTO THE country. Apply at WALWORTH, BROOKS & CO.'S, 243 and 245 Lake-st.; references required.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GAS-FITTERS AND plumbers, and helpers, at JAMES McGINLEY'S, 210 East Madison-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD PLASTERERS. APPLY TO E. KERSEY, Plasterer, northeast corner Halsted and Centre-sts., North Side; wages, $4 per day to good men.

WANTED—A BRICK MASON TO DO A SMALL job of brick work and take pay in coal. Apply to JOHN R. WAITE, carpenter and builder, 18 South Halsted-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—MAN TO LOOK AFTER 3 HORSES, milk cow, and take good care of buggy and harness, and make himself useful around carpenter shop. Apply at 238 Calumet-av., after 6 p. m.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, WAGES $2 PER day; 50 stonequarry men, 50 saw-mill hands, and 40 laborers to work in coal-mines. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., up-stairs, or 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN, $2.25 PER DAY; 25 sawmill hands, $30 and $35 per month and board, free fare. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—100 TRACK AND SURFACE MEN FOR Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; entirely free fare. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS, CHOPPERS, AND station-men; wages, $2.25 per day; station-work, 24 to 30 cents per yard, for the Wisconsin Central Company. No contractors; no money required for fare or office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Company's Agent, 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT CAN find a good paying business by calling on WASHBURN BROTHERS, Room 1, 36 North Canal-st.

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, TO make himself generally useful in helping to fit up hotel, northwest corner Clark and Lake-sts.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., MEN, farmers preferred, at $75 per week, in country. L. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO SELL A PATENT, one who can give good reference. Apply at 653 State-st., shoe store.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, WELL-RECOMmended house-boy, about 16 years; table, boots, fires, &c. 877 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PACKER; GOOD recommendations required. HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO LABORERS; ONE MUST BE used to horses. Room 3, northwest corner State and VanBuren-sts.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY FROM 12 TO 14 years of age. Must come well recommended. Apply between 9 and 11 a. m. at 175 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG BOY TO CARRY lumber and make himself generally useful in a sash and door factory. 35 Ohio-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VERY WELL PAYING GROCERY STORE, IN connection with a saloon and boarding-house, for sale; in best location on South Side; being established many years ago, it has secured numerous permanent customers. As the owner wishes to retire from business, it can be had for cash at a great bargain. For full particulars, call at the office of J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

A FIRST-CLASS BARGAIN WILL BE GIVEN IN a No. 1 paying restaurant with lodging-rooms attached, all filled and paying well. KIMBALL & CO., 136 Dearborn-st.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND WELL LOCATED jewelry manufacturing business for sale, with customers, fixtures, and all complete. Reason for selling out, retiring from business. Call or address 61 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, with 10 rooms, at 76 West Monroe-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHment for sale cheap; completely fitted up; every convenience for housekeeping. Rent low. 383 Wabash-av.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED OYSTER AND ice-cream saloon for sale. Best location on West Side. Inquire at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE cheap, for cash, or part cash, balance on short time; low rent; living rooms attached. Inquire at 390 West Madison-st.

CANAL BOAT FOR SALE—THE UNDIVIDED half of boat and team, at less than value. Boat has good run of trade for the season. She will be in Chicago about the Twenty-fifth of this month. Apply at 288 Calumet-av., after 6 p. m.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. 249 HUBBARD-ST., West Side.

GOOD LIVELY DRY GOODS AND GROCERY corner store, coming in about $3,000 or $4,000. A good opportunity for the right man who means business. Apply to Mr. DALTON, Room 21, Reaper Block.

HARDWARE STORE IN A GOOD LOCATION FOR sale. No old stock; small capital required; good reasons for selling. Call or address 149 Park-av.

MARBLE SHOP AT CALVARY CEMETERY, with stock, dwelling-house and barn, for sale; small capital required. Address HOOPER & SON, Evanston, Ill.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE, VERY, VERY cheap—a fortune; one or all the States. D. STONER, Patent Solicitor and Broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 50.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE WITH 22 BEDS for sale; reason is death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

SPLENDID STOCK OF HARDWARE FOR SALE at a bargain; all new, desirable goods, or to trade for city property. Address P 48, Tribune office.

STOCK OF CLOTHING, AND FIXTURES, ALL new, with lease, choice location in Chicago, valued at $7,000, for sale, or exchange for house and lot. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

THE TWELFTH-ST. EXCHANGE FOR SALE, OR rent, or will take a partner, on account of ill-health. Inquire at 74 East Twelfth-st., corner of Wabash-av.

THE STATE-RIGHT OF WISCONSIN FOR SLACK'S combined door-plate, letter-box, bell, and burglar-alarm, for sale or exchange for building material, with late improvement; the best money-making business out. If you want to make money quick with small capital. Call or send your address to box 236 Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st.

THE FINEST CIGAR STORE IN THE CITY FOR sale; good location; doing $30 to $40 a day; good reasons for selling. Address P 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN OF MEANS to take a half-interest in a well-established real estate business of several years' standing; unexceptionable references given and required; to such a man I can assure a handsome income; no bonus required for business. Address M 20, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN WILL TEACH THE FRENCH conversation, or will go as tutor of children in an American family. Address P 16, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION—SHORT-HAND, $10 PER TERM. Address G 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN academy-graduate, a musician and linguist, whose studies were completed at Dresden and Paris, as governess in a good family. Address MISS MACDONELL, Krakow Post-Office, Franklin County, Missouri.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING BOARDing-schools in the country, on the Mississippi River, suburban to Keokuk; renter must buy furniture. Address Prof. T. MONTROSE, Iowa.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS of age, in need of a home, may call at 234 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Inquire at 1123 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS DISHWASHER, at G. R. WELSH & CO.'S, 29 South Canal-st. Call before 9 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT COOK, WASHer and ironer, either Canadian, German or Norwegian. Apply at 396 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do general housework at 1132 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER WORK and help to wait on table in a private boarding-house. 130 Illinois-st.

WANTED—CHILD'S NURSE; A YOUNG PERson who can sew neatly preferred. None need apply except with best references. 959 Indiana-av., 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK FOR A small family; wages, $3 per week. Apply at 369 Third-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 63 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family. 178 State-st., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 47 Miller-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL; REFERENCES required. Call at 123 South Sangamon-st., after 9 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD Protestant girl to take care of a child and do light second work; also a good cook and washer. 397 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 248 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE SECOND GIRL; one accustomed to a private boarding-house, who can wash and iron. 491 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Call at 1090 Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN PRIvate family. Apply at 586 Fulton-st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—AT 1060 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—A plain cook and a diningroom girl. At Clark-st. bridge take a Lincoln-av. car to its stopping place.

WANTED—AT 314 WEST JACKSON A GIRL FOR general housework. Must bring reference.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in a family of 3 persons; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. References required. Call at 1233 Prairie-av., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—ONE KITCHEN GIRL; GERMAN OR Bohemian preferred. Apply at 153 West Washington-st.

WANTED—ON THE CORNER OF NORTH STATE and Superior-sts., a competent girl to do housework for a small family; call for two days, from 9 until 5.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, in small family; must be good laundress. Apply 541 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work for a small family. Apply at 1247 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSE-work in a small family. Apply at 605 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR VEGETABLE-COOK, and girl to wash dishes, No. 46, corner Kinzie and Clark-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE RESTAURant cook; also a dish-washer, at 31 Lake-st., corner Canal, basement.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR KITCHEN WORK and one for washing and ironing; good wages paid. No. 193 East Lake-st., 38 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A FAMILY OF three to do kitchen-work; German preferred. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS AT 81 ILLINOIS-ST.; ONE cook and one dining-room girl.

Seamstresses.

WANTED — DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKERS; first-class hands only. Apply at 106 and 108 State-st. CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

WANTED—APPRENTICES FOR DRESSMAKING. MRS. WYANT, 85 Twenty-fourth-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. ADDRESS A H, 267 North Market-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE charge as housekeeper of a hotel in a pleasant country town. Please address H, Tribune office, with reference and amount of salary expected. Permanent situation, if the parties are mutually suited.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MRS. PALMER, ROOM 18, NO. 168 East Randolph-st., wants a number of ladies to sell rubber goods for ladies; a good chance for making money is offered; open from 9 to 12.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON PAPER CIGAR-cases, northwest corner LaSalle and Superior-sts., in store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 CENTRE-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife, with good board, at reasonable rates.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A LARGE ROOM nicely furnished, for gentleman and wife without children, or two gentlemen; also single room, with board, in a private family.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board; all modern conveniences. Location pleasant.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms to rent, with board, east of Union Park.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANT BACK parlor, bed-room and closet, furnished or unfurnished, with board; terms reasonable.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND large suite of front rooms, with closet; also, room over back parlor, with closet; modern conveniences.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE—First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT SINGLE ROOM, second story, with board; also another front room, in a quiet family.

363 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms to rent, with first-class board. Also single room.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM suitable for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, to rent with board; hot and cold water; also a single room. References required.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen; house all modern improvements.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; day board also.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT LOCATION; good rooms, and board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, with board; also, front and back parlor; references.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF FRONT rooms, and rooms for gentlemen, and first-class board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN SECURE TWO front rooms in a private family, where there are no small children, on the South Side, east of Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. House good and well furnished. Address P 33, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—ONE elegantly-furnished bedroom, and one unfurnished room, with board; terms very reasonable; to refined parties only. Address P 62, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM WANTED FOR SELF AND wife, in a private family; style not requisite; terms must be reasonable. Address P 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM AND BOARD FOR SINGLE GENtleman, east of Throop and south of Washington-st. Address F W, 190 Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY MAN OR WOMAN WHO WANTS TO ENgage in business we can supply them cheap. 275 East Madison-st., Room 45. SUMMERS & CO.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, old silver, revolvers, and all kinds of goods. BARTLETT'S, 305 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

GRAND OPENING—WE RESPECTFULLY ANnounce to the ladies of Chicago that we will open on Wednesday, Aug. 20, one of the finest assortments of human hair switches, the cheapest ever sold in the city. We also have in connection the only hair-dressing and shampooing parlors in the West. We are prepared to shampoo and cut ladies' and children's hair in the latest styles. Parlors 3 and 4, over Carson, Pirie & Co.'s, 294 West Madison-st.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—HEALTH FOR the invalid—Prosperity for the industrious. You can go with the Southern Colony to Colorado for a little money—less than it would cost you to go by yourself, and get a good home in a healthy country free of cost; come in to-day and see. Office, 104 West Monroe-st. GREEN BROS., Agents.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, TO ASsist in handling 80 acres of land. $40,000 can be cleared in 1 year. Address LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A HARNESS AND BLANKETS, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying charges, at 451 and 453 West Indiana-st. CHARLES KOIER.

FOUND—A MARE AND SULKY NEAR CENTRAL Park, which the owner can have by proving property, at 1509 West Lake-st., from 6 to 12 a. m., or 6 to 9 p. m.

LOST—AN ENGLISH SHEPHERD DOG, BLACK body, white fore legs, and distinct yellow spots over the eyes. Any one returning him to 324 West Washington-st. will confer a very great favor.

LOST—TUESDAY MORNING, IN A CHICAGO & Clybourne-av. car, coming to the bridge, a pocket-book containing $2,500 in money, a mortgage receipt for $334, and a certificate for pictures to Hall's Photograph Studio. A reward will be given the finder on leaving the above at No. 379 Superior-st.

$25 REWARD—THE ABOVE WILL BE PAID for return of sleeve-buttons taken from 121 Randolph-st. by a bookkeeper yesterday, and no questions asked.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTER AND ICE chest, with saloon fixtures; also a license. Apply at 73 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT SIDE SHOWCASE WITH compartments, and counter, nearly new. Apply at 177 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—22 FEET FINE BLACK WALNUT counter, and 22 feet shelving to match, for $140. Inquire at 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—$10,000 CEDAR AND tamarack posts. Address P. O. Box 83, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, OF 8 years' business experience, competent to fill a position of responsibility, desires to obtain a permanent situation; understands bookkeeping, is a good penman, industrious, of steady habits, can furnish A 1 reference, and expects only a fair salary. Address G 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; speaks English and German, is a good bookkeeper and accountant; good references given; willing to work for a moderate salary. Address F 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT by a young man; a correct and rapid writer. Address P 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LIVE, ACTIVE man, as partner or otherwise, in an established real estate office. Address G 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS young German, who writes a good hand, as shipping or entry clerk, or porter, in any kind of business house; salary moderate. Address, for two days, G 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A grocery trade either in store or to solicit and deliver with wagon; city references. Address A B, 726 Archer-av., City.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale or jobbing house; is a thorough accountant, and well recommended. Address P 66, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TINNER AND hardware clerk; can speak German; good references. J. L., 248 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A HOTEL or restaurant, by a man; good experience; good reference given. Address COOK, 427 Canal-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRINTER OF 18 years' experience on job, book, and newspaper work. Good "Local" writer; would take charge of country office; unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Address G 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer; do all repairs, good pipe fitter, a sober, steady man. Address P 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN AND superintendent on brickwork, by a competent man; can give best of city references. Address P 42, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class in every respect; city reference if required. P 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A man who fully understands his business and is not afraid of work; was five years in his last place. Address P 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN, TO DRIVE or take care of horses. Best of reference furnished if required. Address P 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, UNDERstands the care of good horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver; a good city reference from last employer. Address P 65, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT FRENCH waiter of good address, 27 years old, desires a situation in a gentleman's family; can furnish the best references. Address P 92, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 DANISH GIRLS (can speak a little English) in private American family. Apply at 190 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT or pastry cook (female), in hotel or restaurant; no objection to country. Apply at 47 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN ONE family; one as second girl, the other as kitchen girl. Apply at 248 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK, cook, wash and iron in a private family. Call at No. 71 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in a small family. Apply at 297 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, for second girl or general housework in a small private family. Good reference. Call at 21 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl, to do general work in a private family, or chambermaid in a hotel, city or country. Address P 47, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, one to do cooking, and one to do second-work, in a private family. Apply at 150 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WITH A little girl; the city limits preferred, or a country town. Wages no object. Address P 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO SECond-work, in city or country. Apply at 674 West Indiana-st., corner of Robey, up-stairs, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do light second work, or take care of children. Please call at 166 Curtis-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Call at 223 Butterfield-st., corner Twenty-fifth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do general housework or kitchen work. Apply at 256 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO UP-stairs or general housework in a small, private family. Inquire at 130 Forquer-st., Aug. 20.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, BY the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; can furnish sewing-machine. Address P 36, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—MISS EMILY HEWSON, Professional Nurse, 228 Calumet-av. All chronic diseases a specialty.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to nurse a child, or would care an invalid; best of reference given and required. Please call at or address 139 East Adams-st., up stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS made hotel housekeeping a specialty, as housekeeper in some first-class hotel, city or country; the best of references given. Address M 99, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. HANSTEEN'S office, 166 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help, can be supplied at MRS. HANSTEEN'S Office, 166 Ontario-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY wishes a situation as companion to a lady; is a good seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful; a good home more a consideration than salary. Address A D I, Rochton, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS corresponding clerk in an office, or writing at home; will give satisfaction. Address P 7, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—14 ACRES IN THE CITY OF Niles, Michigan, 200 apple trees, 100 pear trees, ½ acre fine grapes, balance of 14 acres in fine evergreens, shrubbery, and flowers; fine gothic brick house and fine barn, and other fine buildings; cost $25,000, will take $15,000 for place in exchange for any good improved Chicago property, and will pay $2,000 or $3,000 cash difference.

Also, 80 acres 1½ miles from Niles, highly improved; 200 apple trees, 100 pear trees, fine grapes, fine evergreens, fine buildings, newly fenced, fine wheat farm, all in fine order. No encumbrance; price $10,000. Will exchange for acre property or improved city property or unimproved city property.

Also, for sale, 1½ acres 4 miles from town, northwest, within one square from depot, cheap. Also, cottages and lots cheap on West Side. Also, cheap lots in all parts of city. Also, fine residences on the avenues, on South Side. Also, acre property. Also, fine dock property to lease. Come and see us. L. W. SEA & CO., 157 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE—48 LOTS NEAR ASHLAND-AV. and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard for a good improved farm.

2 fine brick residences at Highland Park, with large grove lots, for good improved city, or first-class unincumbered suburban property.

40 lots, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., near the new track of the Chicago & Danville R. R., for good farm.

3 lots on West Side, near Ashland-av., and 11 lots at South Englewood, for house and lot worth $4,000 to $5,000.

160-acre farm, all improved, with good house, cribs, barn, etc., 63 miles from Chicago, and all underlaid with thick vein of Wilmington coal, for good Chicago property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED, UNINCUMbered farm for unincumbered lots in good location. Also a fine piece of property on Sixty-first-st. for cheap farm near city. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO fruit farms, 120 and 126 acres; orchards of 11,000 and 13,000 trees; will net their cost price in three years. Prices, $14,000 and $19,000. Address Box 18, Cobden, Ills.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN NORWOOD, IRVING Park, and Storey's Subdivision, slightly encumbered, for horse lands clear. Can give good trade. TALLMADGE, 171 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOT FOR BUGGY OR piano and other good property. Mortgage notes wanted running 2 or 3 years. S. J. EGBERT, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—100 FEET EAST FRONT, KENwood-court, 2 blocks from Kenwood, and $2,000 cash for a $10,000 or $11,000 house on South Side. E. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—SOME GOOD, paying stock for house furniture, including piano. Address E 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A COTTAGE AND lot, a horse, harness, and top-buggy. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 971 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and bear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 219 South Halsted-st. Singer machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS AND CANVASSERS will find it to their interest to call at once at office of Sewing Machine Power Co., 174 Clark-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY AND light manufacturing sewing-machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. 29 South Clark-st.

MUSICAL.

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR MONEY BY PAYING $600 for piano bought upon installments, when you can get a better article for $225 cash of J. H. WOLCOTT, 261 Park-av.; Also, one fine toned 7-octave piano (second-hand) in complete order for $175.

WANTED—A VIOLINIST AND PIANIST; ONE who can sing preferred; also, two song and dance ladies. Apply, by letter or person, at Anderson's Hotel, between 4 and 5 o'clock, to ROBERT KESSLING.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 820.

LOUISIANA.

Commerce Decaying, Agriculture Abandoned, Bankruptcy and Ruin Ahead.

Gov. McEnery Advises the People to Meet in State Convention and Appeal to Congress.

They Must Have Relief, or Surrender the State to the Federal Government.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—In response to a communication from citizens of Monroe, as to the proper course to be pursued regarding Louisiana affairs, John McEnery writes a letter advising a State Convention in December, and the appointment of a committee to appeal to Congress. After reviewing the Kellogg usurpation, McEnery says: "The present condition of Louisiana demands for her rescue from certain ruin the adoption of one of two remedies, either the rescue of her Government from the ignorance and corruption pervading almost every department, by the united action of the intelligent and honest people of the State, or an utter surrender of the State to the Federal Government, trusting that the Government may institute an honest home Government that will spare the people the confiscation of their property now gradually going on, and consequent and inevitable bankruptcy and ruin. To any one educated in the theory and genius of our Government, the latter alternation is hard, but any Government promising a better future, however irregularly instituted, is preferable to one promising certain impoverishment and general bankruptcy. When the people find themselves surrounded as we are by desperate and straitened circumstances—commerce decaying, agriculture demoralized, capital with mercurial wings in flight, real estate depressed and depreciated 50 per cent since Kellogg's rule, and in fact all values on the decline—all this in a State of boundless resources, and simply and alone due to the fact of bad, dishonest, illegitimate Government, possessing neither the confidence of the people at home or abroad, it is natural that they will accept relief from any hand that extends it, and will not stop to inquire as to the regularity or irregularity of the authority exercised. But I hope fate is not so imperious that we shall be driven to accept so desperate a remedy. Let us hope better of those who hold our destiny in their hands. Let us appeal earnestly to Congress, trusting that that honorable body, casting aside all political prejudice and party rule, will do simple justice to a much wronged and injured people.

THE INDIANS.

A Strong Effort Being Made to Prevent the Execution of the Sentence Against the Modocs—Treaty with the Crow Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A number of letters have been received here from Quaker and other friends of the Indian peace policy throughout the country, asking Executive clemency in behalf of the Modoc Indians lately on trial for the murder of Gen. Canby. Many of these letters raise the question that the trial of the offenders was illegal, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case, that, being a civil case, a military tribunal had no jurisdiction. Another question raised is that Gen. Canby was killed while acting as a Peace Commissioner, and not as an officer of the army in war. These questions will come directly before the President for his action, as the Court for the trial of the Modocs was organized in pursuance of an opinion of the Attorney-General, that a Military Court had jurisdiction in the premises. The Judge-Advocate-General of the army takes the same view as the Attorney-General, and will approve the findings of the Court, as will also the Secretary of War. The President, however, must approve and order the execution of the sentence, and upon him will be brought a pressure to set aside the findings. Friends of the peace policy declare that when all the arguments are presented to the President he will not order the execution of the sentence of death, in view of the doubtful legality of the tribunal before which the trial took place. On the other hand, old army officers declare that the President will be guided by the opinion of the Attorney-General, already rendered, and his own sense of justice, that the prisoners were guilty of every violation of the rules of civilized warfare by violating a flag of truce, and, therefore, were subject to trial by military law.

The following telegram was received to-day:

BOZEMAN, Montana, Aug. 18.

Hon. C. Delano:

The Commissioner has been successful in negotiating a treaty with the Crow Indians, by which they cede all their present reservations, taking a territory one-third as large on the Missouri, near Judith's Basin. (Signed) FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

The object of the treaty was to secure the cession of valuable mines in the Crow reservation. The Crows have always been friendly to the whites, and are hereditary in the lines of the Sioux. Their reservation is between the settled part of Montana and that occupied formerly by hostile Sioux. This has been a protection to the people of Montana, and some of the settlers knowing it feel like dealing justly with the Crows, but the mining part of the community will listen to nothing but getting access to that part of the reservation, more particularly the mining portion.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Notwithstanding the alleged irregularities in the Custom-House, no official investigation or changes can be discovered. The Inspectors say they hope for the honor of the department that the matter will be fully investigated and the charges sustained or dismissed. They deny that a large number of Inspectors are implicated.

Vincenzo Matto, of Crosby street, an Italian padrone, was brought before Commissioner Osborn to-day, charged with the violation of the Civil Rights law in holding Italian boys in involuntary servitude, and inflicting on them punishment not allowed by the laws of this State. He was committed in default of bail.

The reduction of their wages has sent the horse-shoers of Brooklyn on a strike.

The Sea Cliff Camp-Meeting Association and the Beulah Mission and Home for the Aged, two institutions conducted by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are soon to go into court to determine who was legally wrong in a real estate transaction between them. The Sea Cliff Camp managers, it is asserted, played some sharp practice upon the lady managers of the Mission.

Six tons of gold coin, brought by United States Treasury officials from San Francisco to Washington, has been forwarded to the New York Sub-Treasury.

Samuel Schlonlank, whose life was attempted by Steinhardt, has so far recovered from the effects of the bullet-wound in his neck that his surgeons have given him permission to leave the hospital. Steinhardt is also recovering.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 19.—The excursion party to attend the celebration of the opening of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad for 200 miles south of Chicago arrived in this city (Ottawa) at 8:30. We came on time by the Burlington & Quincy Railway, and had a splendid ride down the rich and beautiful valley of the Fox River. F. E. Hinckley, Esq., the President of the Paducah Railway, has charge of the party, and of course nothing is wanting to contribute to the comfort of his guests. Our quarters are at the Clifton Hotel, a new and finely appointed house. It is an honor to the taste and enterprise of Ottawa. Among the guests we notice the Hon. S. A. Hurlbut, M. C., of Boone; Judge L. S. Trimble, of Paducah, Ky.; Col. Robert Harris, Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; J. S. Stewart, American Express Company; H. D. Emery, *Prairie Farmer*; L. Church, of the *Standard*; Col. Cushman, of Ottawa; the Hon. J. W. Eddy, Millington; the Hon. D. B. Waterman, of Aurora; C. B. Hinckley, Superintendent Chicago & Iowa Railroad; and the Hon. William Bross, of Chicago. To-morrow we are to ride to Windsor, in Shelby County, where the road terminates for the present.

OMAHA, Aug. 19.—A dispatch received to-day from Boston directs that work on the new Union Pacific Railroad depot and office buildings be pushed forward at once. The evening papers contain advertisements inviting proposals for stone and brick up to noon of the 26th, so that at last all possible doubt as to these buildings being erected is put to flight. The Union Pacific Directors start West to-morrow on their annual tour of inspection.

The agricultural editorial excursion party arrived last evening from the West. They were driven over the city and entertained with a supper, and left this morning for the East.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Judge Knight, of the Circuit Court, in chambers to-day, granted a temporary injunction enjoining the City of St. Louis from further interfering with the track of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company on Poplar street, between the Seventh street depot and the river street front, or preventing the Company from using said track. The case will come before the Court for argument about the middle of next month.

ROCKFORD.

Particulars Concerning the Flight of County Judge Vandyke—His Accounts as Township Treasurer Considerably Mixed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 19.—No session of the County Court here was possible this week, and numbers who had come to attend were compelled to return home, on account of the sudden disappearance of County Judge A. S. Vandyke, residing in Pecatonica. The County Clerk here received a letter from Mr. Vandyke on the evening of the last business-day, saying: "When this reaches you I shall be a fugitive from justice." It is known that Mr. Vandyke was registered at a Chicago hotel last Friday. Judge Vandyke has been the Township Treasurer of Pecatonica for fourteen years; so his accounts are in great confusion.

R. C. Bailey, of the law firm of Lathrop & Bailey, has received a unanimous petition from the citizens here to take Mr. Vandyke's position, and will probably be appointed to it by Gov. Beveridge.

Much sympathy and concern are felt both here and in Pecotanica for Mr. Vandyke. He is an old citizen, and bears an excellent reputation. No doubt is felt that a careful investigation will prove that he has not misappropriated any of the $6,000 of the school fund for which as yet no satisfactory account can be given. He was not in the habit of receiving vouchers in the payment of bills that fell under his jurisdiction, and his carelessness in this respect, extending over a period of years, and vain efforts to repair it, has resulted, it is feared, in a temporary insanity.

MURDERS.

Twenty Murders Recently Committed in the Indian Territory—Record of Crime Elsewhere.

PARSONS, Kan., Aug. 19.—The Agent for the Creek Indians states that since the 1st of May, when he took charge of that agency, twenty murders have been committed in the Slope country, containing less than 15,000 persons, and that not one has been arrested or punished. Three of these murders were committed by the Light-Horse Rangers, who were the terror of the place, and that parties were killed while in the custody of officers under a solemn pledge to give them a fair trial before the law.

Advices from parts of the Territory show that good men of all parties will demand that the Indian country shall be put under the protection of the United States Government.

A man named Folger was killed yesterday about three miles from the Osage Mission by a man named Thompson. Too close intimacy between Folger and the wife of Thompson is the alleged cause. The murder was most brutal, Folger being literally kicked to death by Thompson. Thompson has fled the country, and up to date no arrest has been made.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—A Manistee (Mich.) letter says that Lorenzo Magoon, the proprietor of the United States Hotel, at that place, has been arrested for conspiring with others to procure the shooting of D. D. Ruggles, by a man named Murphy, who was to have $1,000 for the job. He and the alleged conspirators were adverse to the liquor prosecutions which Ruggles was active in instigating.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.—Fannie Bush, colored, convicted of the murder of her infant child, in Harrison County, Ky., has been sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of November. It is stated that the woman and children were starving, and the mother, half-crazed, drowned one that she might provide for the rest.

Charles Ames and Jane Said, both colored, are on trial in Paris, Ky., for producing abortion, resulting in the death of Nora Curtis, another colored woman.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 19.—On Sunday last Peter Mailman, of Bridgewater, is supposed to have lured his wife into the woods and murdered her. He then set fire to the wood with the purpose of destroying all traces of his crime. The ashes of the remains of a human being, supposed to have been those of his wife, were found in the burnt district in the woods, and Mailman is now under arrest. After he came out of the woods, he was heard to threaten to hang his children, and persons seeing him going into the bush with them followed him and prevented the commission of the second crime.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.99	65	68	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.94	83	33	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.89	87	33	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.87	87	33	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.89	78	57	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.90	76	56	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 87.
Minimum thermometer, 61.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckr'dge.	29.67	65	S. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Buffalo	30.03	64	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.01	73	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.05	71	W., fresh.	....	Fair.
Chicago	29.90	76	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.07	70	E., light.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.05	66	S. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.91	81	W., light.	.....	Fair.
Denver	29.94	68	S., gentle.	.01	Fair.
Detroit	29.98	69	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.83	63	N. E., gentle.	.01	Clear.
Escanaba	29.87	65	N., fresh.	.01	Clear.
Fort Garry	29.43	69	S., brisk.	.....	Foggy.
Keokuk	29.90	79	S. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.86	74	S., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.90	62	N. E., gentle.	.....	Foggy.
Milwaukee	29.86	79	W., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Omaha	29.86	75	S., fresh.	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	29.78	70	N., light.	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.99	72	S. gentle.	.....	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—For New England and Middle Atlantic States rising temperature, light easterly to southeasterly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with an area of slight rain on the coast. For the lake region, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, slight falling barometer, rising temperature over the lower lakes with increasing cloudiness on Wednesday, followed by light rain in the northern portion of this region. For Ohio Valley and westward over the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys light southeasterly to southwesterly winds, high temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For South Atlantic and Gulf States, southwesterly and variable winds, except on the South Atlantic coast, where threatening weather and rain, with a rising temperature, are probable.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 19, 1873:

	Above low water.	Change. Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	11 ft.	....	4 in.
Cincinnati	7 ft. 11 in.	....	9 in.
Davenport	2 ft. 9 in.	....	....
Fort Benton	1 ft. 4 in.	....	1 in.
Keokuk	2 ft. 2 in.	....	1 in.
Leavenworth	3 ft. 7 in.	....	2 in.
Louisville	3 ft. 11 in.	....	1 in.
Memphis	8 ft. 6 in.	....	3 in.
Nashville	8 ft.	6 in.	....
*New Orleans	11 ft. 4 in.	11 in.	....
Omaha	6 ft. 8 in.	1 ft. 3 in.	4 in.
Pittsburgh	8 ft.	....	....
Shreveport	11 ft. 11 in.	....	4 in.
St. Louis	10 ft. 6 in.	....	3 in.
St. Paul	4 ft. 7 in.	....	1 in.
Vicksburg	13 ft. 4 in.	....	6 in.
Yankton	7 ft. 8 in.	....	1 ft. 1 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Rev. Gardiner Spring, for sixty-three years the pastor of the Brick Church congregation, died at his residence in this city yesterday, aged 89 years.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—John H. Fairchild, Vice President of the Marine Insurance Company, and President of the Board of Underwriters of this city, died last night of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

WASHINGTON.

Eighty Cities Now Have the Postal Delivery System.

United States Securities Redeemed and Destroyed During the Year, $144,793,962.

An Increase of National Bank Currency Expected Shortly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEMAND FOR MORE BANK CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—There is a probability that $7,000,000 more currency will be put in circulation about the time the fall crops are to be moved. The amount of circulation which has been assigned, but not taken, by the National Banks, is $7,000,000. Of this sum, $2,500,000 has been assigned to banks, upon application, which have not yet been organized. The remaining $4,500,000 are required for banks, most of which have been organized, but which are not in active operation. These banks are, without exception, in the Western and Southern States. The assignments were made in the order of priority of application, and as the law provides no period within which the banks shall make a deposit of bonds to secure their circulation, the Comptroller has considered that the time for reserving the circulation would be discretionary with him. The numerous demands for circulation from banks that are desirous of immediately depositing their bonds, and the alleged necessity for more currency in the country, have induced him to make the order, which was, yesterday, published, directing all National Banks that have made application for currency, to deposit their bonds and secure the circulation within thirty days, or forfeit their right. If any of the present applicants do not desire to deposit their bonds, there are a sufficient number of banks, who have already applied, to take up the reserve. It thus seems probable that the entire $7,000,000 will be put in circulation within sixty days. Should this be accomplished, the conditions of the act authorizing the issue of $54,000,000 will be fulfilled, and the time will have arrived when the Comptroller by the terms of law is directed to withdraw from the Eastern States $25,000,000 and distribute it in the West and South. The National banks very generally are refusing to comply with the terms of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the reissue of national bank-notes. The banks seem unwilling to be at the expense of paying for the printing of the new notes, as provided by the recent law, and as that portion of the old law which authorizes them to take their circulating notes in such denominations as they desire remains in force, many banks have expressed their intention to return notes of all denominations except the fives, which are not to be re-engraved. Although the law directs that the banks shall reimburse the Treasury for the printing, there is no provision for collecting this sum, and lawyers claim that the law is inoperative. It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury will compel the banks to take notes of the larger denominations, which are to be reprinted, thus making the expense of printing proportionate among the banks, and that he expects Congress to sustain this action. The bill passed Congress by a trick, and it was publicly stated in the Senate, at the time, to have a job in it. After thorough debate it failed in its passage in the House in its original form, and was only passed by being secretly tacked to an appropriation bill, and crowded through unobserved. It was openly charged in the Senate that the bill was of a suspicious character, and in the interests of the manufacturers of a distinctive paper, and of the engravers. The Comptroller of the Currency was so little consulted in the matter that he did not even know of the passage of the bill. The banks make the additional point that there is no further danger of counterfeiting the notes which have been ordered printed, since the counterfeit plates have been captured and destroyed.

THE WAWASSET DISASTER.

The Wawasset investigation was not concluded to-day as had been expected. The officers desire to adduce additional testimony to show that they performed their duties. Their bravery is undisputed, but the testimony of each additional witness shows that there was utter lack of discipline, and that the boat was to a great extent left to itself. The officers and owners have not successfully contradicted the statement that the engineer was accustomed to act as assistant barkeeper.

SMUGGLING SCHEME.

United States Consul Thomas G. Malloy writes from St. Johns, N. F., to the State Department, as follows:

I have been very correctly informed that it is the intention of the merchants of this island, the present season, to charter vessels for Labrador, and other ports, to load them with the products of Newfoundland, to proceed to Quebec and St. John, and await a favorable opportunity to reship the same to the United States, as products of the Dominion of Canada.

This letter is referred to the Treasury Department for action.

SEAL OIL NOT FISH OIL.

The State Department has confirmed the decision of the Treasury relative to fish oil. Secretary Fish writes as follows to the Secretary of the Treasury:

It is proper to state that it was understood by the American Commission to negotiate the Treaty of Washington, that seal oil was not, and was not to be regarded as fish oil.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

An important question, which will render necessary diplomatic correspondence between this country and Great Britain, and which will probably call for an amendment to the Washington Treaty, has just arisen, and, until it is settled, a good deal of difficulty and inconvenience will be experienced by some of the citizens and officials of both countries. On Puget Sound, and elsewhere on the boarder of the United States and British Columbia, doubts are entertained as to whether British Columbia is entitled to the benefits of the Washington Treaty, so far as the free importation of fish and the fisheries are concerned, British Columbia not having been a part of the Dominion of Canada at the signing of the treaty. As the question is one of immediate importance and interest to United States officials at ports in Washington Territory, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury has been called to it, and the proper officials in the Department now have the subject under advisement. There seems to be no clause in the Treaty of Washington which can be so construed as to make the fisheries sections of that treaty applicable to British Columbia.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PARDONS RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Attorney-General has recommended to the President that pardons be granted to S. Hood, of South Carolina, and Adolphus Dupriest and George Holland, of North Carolina, who are now serving out terms in the Albany Penitentiary for Ku-Klux outrages.

FREE POSTAL DELIVERY.

The Post-Office Department has ordered the establishment of a free delivery system in Burlington, Iowa, St. Joseph, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kan. The first two cities to have six carriers each, and Leavenworth five, at an annual compensation of $600. The free delivery system has been extended to thirty-one cities since the 1st of July, the whole number now being 80.

REDEMPTION AND DESTRUCTION OF BONDS AND LEGAL-TENDERS.

The amount of United States moneys and securities redeemed and destroyed during the year ending June 30, 1873, shows a total of $144,793,962. The average daily destruction of fractional currency is over $110,000. Amount of legal-tenders destroyed during the year, $65,019,067.

WHO SHALL BE SURGEON OF THE CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL.

There is a contest in the Treasury Department for the position of Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital at Chicago. The applicants whose papers have thus far been filed are Dr. Paoli, Dr. Edwin Powell, Dr. C. M. Smith, and Dr. E. Isham. Hon. C. B. Farwell, it is understood, claims that the office is within his gift, and recommends Dr. Paoli. Dr. Powell is indorsed by Judges Drummond and Lambert Tree, and by a large number of vessel-owners. Dr. Isham is recommended from the fact that he has already twice held the position. He is indorsed by Gen. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States. It is not expected that an immediate appointment will be made.

A Peoria County Sensation.

PEORIA, Aug. 19.—A queer case has just come to light here. A woman named Mrs. Ginger and her daughter Carrie live in Logan township, on a farm owned by a man named Smith. On Tuesday morning last, when Smith got up, he found the house deserted, and the two women gone. Instead of searching for them, he went about his work, saying nothing to anybody until some of his neighbors, on Thursday, missed the woman and sent word to officers here, and Deputy Sheriff Kensey went out and found an excited neighborhood about to lynch Smith on suspicion of murdering the women. On investigating the case he finally found a pencil scrawl on a piece of paper, stating that the women had gone to Pennsylvania on a visit. They left in the dead of night, walked through the mud to Glosford, and took a train east. It is believed that the mother is crazy, and has started off on a wild trip with the girl.

FIRE.

Destructive Conflagration at Quebec—Loss $120,000.

QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—A fire broke out in Drun's cabinet factory this morning, but at 10 o'clock was almost subdued. It again got headway, however, and is now raging fiercely. The factory is in ruins, and a large stock of lumber in adjoining yards is in flames. Clint's and other lumber-yards in the vicinity are in great danger. McCullum's brewery has been on fire several times, and two schooners at Drun's wharf have been burned. A force of armed sailors from a French frigate, men of the Dominion Artillery, and provincial and water-police are on the ground.

LATER.—The fire is now under control. The wind has changed, and is blowing the flames towards the river. The principal loser is W. Drun, whose loss on factory and stock of lumber is estimated at $120,000, on which there is insurance of $25,000. About twenty men will be thrown out of employment, Drun's factory being one of the largest in the Dominion. J. H. Clint, lumber merchant, loses $5,000, partly insured.

MISSOURI.

Gov. Woodson's Proclamation Relative to the Lynching Affair at Fulton.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Gov. Woodson has issued a proclamation to the people of Calloway County, stating that he has instructed Attorney-General Ewing to assist Judge Barhardt, of that circuit, in the investigation of the lynching of Kessler last week, and earnestly appeals to them to render all aid possible in the matter in the way of giving information which may lead to the arrest and conviction of those engaged in the affair. He expresses the determination that the guilty parties shall be brought to justice, and states emphatically that any one who can and declines to give information respecting the matter should be treated as having participated in the crime.

President Grant's Eastern Trip.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 19.—President Grant arrived at the Glen House this morning, and was at the Tip-Top House at 3 o'clock p. m.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 19.—President Grant and party will arrive here by special train from Twin Mountain House at 7:20 to-morrow morning, and, after breakfasting and an informal reception, will be escorted by a battalion of the National Guard to Central Wharf, where he will take the steamer for Ticonderoga and Lake George.

Railroad Officers Censured.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The Coroner's Jury, in the case of George A. Kerr, the fireman killed by an accident on the Baltimore & Potomac Road, near Lafayette Station, on the 13th inst., rendered a verdict censuring the engineers for non-observence of caution, the conductor of the north-bound train for not exercising closer supervision, and the management of the road for the failure in this particular instance to issue requisite instructions in reference to the delayed express train.

Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois Agricultural Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 19—11 p. m.—The Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois Agricultural Association was organized here to-night by electing the Hon. H. N. Davis President; S. J. Goodwin, Esq., Chief Marshal; Henry F. Hobart, Secretary and Treasurer, and eleven Vice-Presidents. The inaugural fair of the Association will be held at Beloit Friday, Sept. 5, 1873.

Peach Festival.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 18.—The annual Peach Festival of the Michigan State Pomological Society will be held at South Haven Sept. 3 and 4.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Steamships Ville de Havre, City of Paris, Columbia, and Rhein, from New York; Ohio, from Philadelphia; Moravian, from Montreal; and St. Patrick, from Portland, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.

Treasure in the New York Sub-Treasury.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Sub-Treasury in this city contains something more than $30,000,000 in gold coin, besides $10,000,000 in gold bars, $400,000 in silver, and $28,000,000 in currency. Two coin experts are now engaged in examining the gold received from San Francisco yesterday, and will probably be occupied in the work for a week.

Cincinnati's Honors at Vienna.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 19.—Advices received from Prof. Horsford, of the jury on the Commerce of the World, at Vienna, state that the cartoon representing hog-slaughtering and pork-packing and the statistical tables, all prepared under the auspices of the Pork Packers' Association, had received the highest medal within the gift of the Committee.

Street Encounter in Omaha.

OMAHA, Aug. 19.—Yesterday, E. Rosewater, editor of the *Daily Bee*, and James Creighton, member of the Board of Education, had a street encounter, in which the former drew a pistol on the latter. Cause: Criticism of the *Bee* on the action of Creighton as a member of the Board of Education.

The Coming Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, to-night, the question of organizing a National Association, with a view to having a grand horticultural display on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration, was discussed, and finally referred to a Committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, with power to act.

The Missing Herald Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19.—Lord, the missing *Herald* correspondent, drew a large amount of money the morning he left Shelbyville, from bank. He told Waterbury, agent of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, he would go to Cincinnati. He left a manuscript and some jewelry in his room. No reason is assigned for his strange disappearance.

Killed by An Ox.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPENCER, Ind., Aug. 19.—An old citizen of this place, named Moses Taylor, was killed by an ox a few miles from here last evening. While leading the animal from a lot into the road, it rushed upon him, goring and trampling him so that he died in about twenty minutes.

The First Bale at Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 19.—The first bale of the new crop of cotton for this market was received to-day, classed low middling. It sold at 25 cents. It was raised by the same person, on the same land, as the first bale last year, received here Aug. 13.

Suit for Damages.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.—The widow of Charles J. Cromwell, of Todd County, Ky., who was killed in January, in an accident on the Louisville & Nashville Road, has brought suit in the Todd County Circuit Court, against the Railroad Company, for $20,000 damages.

Damages Recovered.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—An *Enquirer* special says: Mary Harshey to-day was awarded $5,000 damages at Mansfield, Ohio, by a jury of the Common Pleas Court, on a charge against John Georgan of assault with attempt to commit rape.

Alleged Forgery.

HALIFAX, Aug. 19.—Charles Clemens, of the firm of Clemens & Bro., tobacco and wine merchants, of this city, who failed on Saturday with liabilities of over $100,000, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with indorsing the name of Frazer & Sons on the notes.

Mortuary.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 19.—Members of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania have been invited to attend the funeral of the Hon. William M. Meredith, late President of the Convention.

The Welland Canal.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 19.—The break in the Welland Canal, at Welland, will be repaired, and navigation resumed to-morrow night.

FOREIGN.

Much Damage Done by a Destructive Land-Slide in Peru.

A River Dammed and the Surrounding Country Flooded.

The Pepper Trade Suspended by the Dutch Campaign in Atcheen.

SOUTH AMERICA.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Late advices from Lima, Peru, report that a serious accident occurred sixty-one miles from that city. A body of earth estimated at ten millions of cubic square yards, fell from the mountain side into a valley, severely injuring a number of persons and damming up a river, the water of which had risen 109 feet above the usual height. Engineers were of opinion that the water would soon burst its barriers, when it would rush toward Lima, sweeping everything before it and submerging the lower portion of that city.

A disastrous fire had taken place in Valparaiso, causing a loss of $500,000.

The towns of Hetores, Quillota, Ligna, and Llonache, in Chili, were being greatly damaged by earthquakes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Panama advices of the 10th inst. state that Cornelius A. Logan, United States Minister to Chili, was formally received by the President on the 27th of June last.

ATCHEEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—It has been ascertained, from naval officers just returned from the East, that all the tribes of the northern portion of Sumatra heretofore tributary to the Dutch have joined the Sultan of Atcheen. From one tribe alone, 14,000 have left their pepper plantations and gone to the assistance of the Sultan. The pepper trade is temporarily suspended by the war. Great fears are entertained by the Dutch as to their contemplated second attack. The Dutch had at Pedang their base of operations, and on the way, 18,000 men, reinforcements from Holland. It was designed to attack the Atcheenez about the middle of September.

The Sultan, in response to an overture by the Dutch to make a treaty, said that before he would do so every man in arms under him should perish.

A general Malay insurrection among the Dutch subjects of the Netherland Strait settlements is apprehended.

The Sultan of Atcheen expressed his desire to the American Consul for close relations with this country, that would give him protection. He would grant in return extensive commercial privileges, protection of the naval storehouses, and use of the best timber for shipbuilding. The Sultan was informed that the better way to present his proposition was to send a special Envoy to the United States Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The opening of the Holyhead breakwater took place to-day, the Prince of Wales officiating.

By the caving of a tunnel at Shepton Malet, in Somerset, four workmen were killed and twenty wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Duke of Edinburgh assisted the Prince of Wales in the ceremonies at the inauguration of the Holyhead breakwater to-day.

[*Herald Cable.*]

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The *Herald* correspondent at Cairo reports the breakdown of a steamer with Sir Samuel Baker on board, near Shaduan Istan. A tug has gone to her assistance. This island is situated 300 miles from Suez. In September, 1869 the steamer Cornatic got on the reefs in the same neighborhood, and became a total loss.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Aug. 19.—The Carlists say that among the cargo safely delivered from the Deerhound were 1,750 rifles.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The Carlists have again entered the Town of Estella.

The Cortes are now engaged in the discussion of the new loan bill, the first article of which has been adopted.

PERPIGNAN, Aug. 19.—A desperate engagement has just taken place between a force of Carlists numbering 240 men and three columns of Spanish Republicans. The battle was fought in the open country between the Towns of Berga and Caseras, and resulted in a defeat of the Republicans, with a loss of 200 men and one gun.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Vienna special says: The distribution of the prizes was a very tame affair. There were only about 3,000 persons present. Archduke Charles Louis made a congratulatory address on the successful termination of the Exposition, after which the list of successful competitors was read.

GERMANY.

GENEVA, Aug. 19.—Charles Frederick August William, of Brunswick, died of apoplexy, aged 69 years.

BELGIUM.

LIEGE, Aug. 19.—Members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Liege have been invited to meet in the United States in 1874.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Aug. 19.—The will of the late Duke of Brunswick leaves the whole of his landed and personal estate to the City of Geneva.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Mrs. Isaac Eastman died at Grinnell, Iowa, on Friday, from the effects of an injury caused by a fall upon the sidewalk in that place over a year ago.

The City of LaSalle, for the first time in her history, rejoices in a complete fire department.

License was issued yesterday by the Secretary of State at Springfield to the Irving Park Water Works Company, of Chicago, capital $40,000; the North Aurora Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, capital $50,000, and to the Industrial Man's Loan and Trust Company, of Chicago, capital $100,000.

The Seventy-seventh Illinois Regiment will hold its reunion at Low Point, Woodford County, Sept. 2, and the Peoria Battery at Princeville, Peoria County, Sept. 2.

The Turners of Des Moines celebrated their eighth anniversary yesterday by a parade, followed by a ball last evening.

Suicide.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 19.—Charles Stark, a wealthy citizen of Manchester, and a grandson of the Revolutionary Gen. John Stark, committed suicide last night, aged 72.

How Judge Sherman came to be Appointed.

"Mack's" Letter to the St. Louis Democrat.

In the Cleveland depot I met an Ohio Judge and politician with whom I was acquainted; and as I could think of nothing else to talk about, I asked him about Judge Sherman and the progress of the strong-smelling charges against him—tempting the virtue of Congressmen. He said it was not known what course Judge Sherman would pursue, but it was thought he would refuse the requested resignation and stand the hazard of impeachment, believing he could escape on a technicality. "But for all practical purposes he might as well be out of office now," said my friend; "for no respectable lawyer will take a case to his Court if he can help it, and there is almost nothing done in it. He is under the ban, worse than any judicial officer ever was." If he should resign or be impeached, it will only be a bad ending to a bad appointment.

Andy Johnson—of blessed memory, but of cussed luck—thought he was buying Senator Sherman's vote on impeachment with that appointment. The truth is that the Senator did not solicit the favor at all—he only sent his friends to do it for him. While impeachment was yet a young romance of American politics—that is to say, when the Hon. Ashley was stirring the thing up in the House of Representatives—I called on A. J. for interviewing purposes one evening. He was in a very bad humor, and his first word was a swear: "Who the hell would want to be the President of a country like this?" he said, rather than inquired; and he continued: "Here I am to be impeached, and one of my judges wants me to appoint his brother to a big office." His Excellency then explained that there was a great pressure in favor of Charles T. Sherman for Judge, and although Senator Sherman hadn't asked for it, Senator Sherman's friends had been after him in force, and he had also received a letter from Gen. Wm. T. Sherman seconding the appeal. He added that he didn't know anything about the relative merits of the candidates, and he had not then fully made up his mind about the selection. But it was well understood at the time that Andy was more anxious to conciliate a Senator than to appoint a Judge when he sent the nomination to the Senate.

ARREST OF SHOP-LIFTERS.

Exciting Chase After One of Them.

On Monday afternoon Officer Hooley was sent to make an arrest of a pair of shop-lifters, word having been sent round to the West Side Station by A. Rivet, of the New York Store, at No. 284 Madison street, that he had his eye on such a couple. On arriving at the store Rivet showed Hooley the parties, who were just getting into a 'bus. The woman was immediately secured, but the man went off like a shot, Hooley following. The chase led along Madison street to Desplaines, through that street to Monroe, thence to Halsted, when the thief turned east again on Adams street. Finding himself hot-pressed by the officer, in his desperation the man rushed into the house of a Mr. Doyle, on Adams, near Desplaines, tore up stairs, and entered a bed-room. In this room lay the lady of the house, sick, with a 2-hour old boy by her side. Without waiting for either explanation or expostulation, the thief caught the clothes from the bed and rolled himself in them, hoping thereby to elude recognition. Hooley, however, soon made his appearance and secured his man. The fright which the lady suffered has, strange to say, wrought no ill effects. On the thief, whose name is Tom Murphy, was found a quantity of silk lace goods of the value of $1,000, while his companion, Kitty O'Brien, who surrendered in a decent and becoming manner, was divested of $135 worth of the same material, which she had attempted to hide in an outhouse. Both prisoners are young and quite stylish-looking. The air of Chicago, which is proving very insalubrious for the thieving fraternity, has evidently been considered as unhealthy by them, as tickets for Cincinnati are found upon them, among other effects.

CITY ITEMS.

James Maloney, whose parents reside at No. 77 Larrabee street, was drowned, yesterday, near the Chicago avenue bridge, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The body is not yet found.

Officer Reardon, in the employ of the American District Telegraph Company, was telegraphed for from Anderson's Hotel, yesterday afternoon, to make an arrest, which he did within thirty-two seconds from the sending of the message. The party for whose benefit the fast time was made is one E. S. Merrill, who is charged by one O. W. Richardson with forging orders on an advertising company.

Officer James Keow arrested a man named Frank Williams, last night, on suspicion that he was a thief. The prisoner, when searched in the Armory, was found to have in his possession a diamond glass-cutter, a loaded revolver, a British Army Crimea medal, and a Spanish silver coin,—just the sort of articles one would expect to find on a fifth-class cracksman.

MINISTERS' HALF-FARE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow a minister from a country city, who happens to be in Chicago for a few weeks, to express himself on this half-fare question. I was surprised to read the Rev. Robert Collyer's letter, and no less so, when I saw THE TRIBUNE's indorsement of the same. Dr. Collyer's position is, that the ministers of to-day get as good pay, according to their talents, as any other class of people. This may be true of cities, but I doubt if it is true of the ministry as a rule. So far as my acquaintance goes (eighteen years in the Northwest), it is not true. I can call up ministers by the score who are worth, in the ministry, or any worldly business (had they selected it), 25 per cent more than they are getting. Besides, ministers, when they choose the ministry, accept it for life, and their high professions, and the convictions and prejudices of the people, preclude them from any effort to supplement their salaries in any way, unless it be literary labor, which is very poor pay.

THE TRIBUNE is wide of the facts when it states that Protestant ministers' salaries range from $2,000 to $20,000. I know that, in prosperous communities, many ministers do not receive more than $600. Some receive less. It would have been nearer the truth to have said from $500 upwards. Now, what minister that is a minister can support a family and keep abreast with the times on $500, or even twice that amount? Dr. Collyer and others receiving large salaries can afford to be magnanimous and largely independent before the people; but the removal of the half-fare and all discounts will bear heavily upon men equally heroic and independent, but less fortunate.

And, for the life of me, I cannot see why the receiving of such things as half-fare passes and discounts should dilute a man's character, or make him any less independent. If so, let us do away with subscriptions for vacations. And would it not become physicians and teachers' committees also to refuse discounts? And ought not editors to pay for the books they notice and review, instead of receiving them gratuitously? If ministers are mendicants because they receive a half-fare pass, etc., then editors, doctors, etc., are mendicants for receiving discounts, books to notice, etc. The ministry will "voluntarily shed the garb of mendicancy" when other classes of society, as doctors, editors, etc., are ready to change their garb. Who will take up the champion's belt? It is Orthodox, though, to repent ourselves before we exhort others.

To me, this whole matter is a business one. The railroads so considered it when, a few years since, they returned the half-fare passes they had taken up. They are of the same opinion to-day in continuing those passes while others have been called in. I believe it to be a fact that, if the half-fare is stopped, ministers will ride but seldom, comparatively, and keep their own conveyance. This alone will be a loss to the railroads of many thousands of dollars. I know one minister who pays, this ecclesiastical year, $400 for railroad fare, on official business, who, if the half-fare is taken away, will pay the railroads very little; for, as he told me, it would be cheaper to keep his own carriage. I go for reform, but I doubt if this wholesale proposition would be reform.

WILLIAM D. SKELTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Keokuk has an order from London for 110,000 gallons of wine.

The Fair of Knox County, Ill., will be held Sept. 30 to Oct. 3, instead of Sept. 9 to 12, as heretofore published.

The Peach-Festival of the Michigan State Pomological Society will be held at South Haven, Mich., Sept. 3 and 4.

—A Louisville youth swallowed eight ounces of laudanum and wrote a farewell note to the girl he loved, but they pumped both laudanum and biliousness out of him.

—The Boston Underwriters are soon to increase the rates of insurance throughout the city, because of the hesitancy of the city authorities in increasing the Fire Department. Four of the largest English insurance companies are understood to have received orders from the home office to suspend taking Boston risks for one month, in order to see what action is taken there in regard to strengthening the Fire Department.

—In answer to a letter written by John Coburn, of Indianapolis, to Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, the latter says that he does not think there are any streams in our State suited to the growth of the eastern sea salmon. In this the Commissioner is undoubtedly mistaken. The streams in this part of the State are not only capable of producing the sea salmon, but they are naturally adapted to the cultivation of trout and shad, and we hope that a little more information will be sought by the Fish Commissioner.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—Western papers are rivaling each other in the telling of stories about large families, which at the same time are noted for longevity. The worst yet is furnished by a correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, who writes from Litchfield, Mich., thus: "I saw an account of a child in your paper having nine grandparents. We, in our town, can beat that by three, for we have a child 6 months old with twelve grandparents, and all blood relations, viz.: two grandfathers, two grandmothers, three great grandfathers, three great grandmothers, one great great grandfather, and one great great grandmother. Moreover the great great grandparents are husband and wife. Can you find any one to beat that?"

—The authorities of Davenport, Iowa, tried to stop the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad from laying a track along one of the streets of that city. Judge Cole granted the road an injunction against the city restraining it from interference. The injunction was granted on the strength of that provision of the Railway act of 1853, "to pass over" streets and highways. Judge Grant, of Davenport, in a note to the city's attorneys, says he drew that section of the law, and the intention of it was to permit railroads to cross highways by going over or under them. He thinks Judge Cole's construction as ridiculous as would be the interpretation of the pass over the Red Sea, to mean that the sea was split open, and the Hebrews traveled along it down to the Gulf of Suez.

—The mammoth elephant with John Robinson's show objects in the most forcible manner to going to Pueblo on the little "baby railroad." He paused yesterday morning while passing the Rio Grande depot, and shook his head while he looked down at the little flat car prepared for his transportation toward the Rio Grande. The truth of it is the old fellow has been ditched so often on railroads that he feels a little shaky upon his massive pedestals, and has a decided objection to standing poised upon a three-feet-wide railway while he rides around the curves of the foothills of Pike's Peak. If this fifteen ton of elephant fat persists in his refusal to ride on a narrow-gauge flat car, the Pueblo people will be denied a sight of his lovely phiz.—*Denver Tribune.*

MARRIAGES.

MERCHANT—BRADLEY—In this city, Aug. 18, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, Mr. George F. Merchant and Miss Mary B. Bradley.

DEATHS.

HASKELL—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, at his late residence, No. 8 South Peoria-st., of anteric fever, John F. T. Haskell, aged 68 years.

Funeral Thursday, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

ABBEY—At the residence of his parents, No. 138 South Sangamon-st., Tuesday, Aug. 19, Russell Eldo, son of Eldo and Mary Abbey, aged 9 months.

Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends are invited without further notice.

McLANE—Tuesday evening, Aug. 19, from injuries received by a fall on the 11th inst., while working on the Exposition Building, David S. McLane, aged 10 years.

Boston, Lowell, and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

At the Elegant Private Residence, NO. 845 PRAIRIE-AV.,

BEAUTIFUL AND RICH

FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock.

Elegant Black Walnut Parlor Sets, very rich finish; Superb Chamber Sets, with Dressing Case, newest pattern; Body Brussels Carpets through the house; Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding; best White Hair Mattresses, in use but a short time; together with the entire Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Also, a Pony Phaeton and Single Harness.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIRST

Great Auction Sale

AT

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

400

RESIDENCE LOTS

To be Sold in Lots, or by the Block, to Suit Purchasers,

On Thursday, Aug. 21,

At 2 1-2 o'clock p. m., on the Ground.

Being Bellamy's Subdivision on Halsted-st., north of Vincennes-av., between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth-sts., and fronting on Green, Peoria, Sangamon, and Morgan-sts., and is splendid, high ground, with perfect drainage. South Englewood is destined to be one of Chicago's finest suburbs. It is situated on the Vincennes Ridge, 16 feet above the level of Chicago, directly south of the city, Halsted-st. passing through it. The boulevard, which is 200 feet in width, connects with the South Parks. The depot is said to be the finest on the entire road. The streets are all graded, sidewalks laid, and a large number of shade trees set out. There is a good school house, and some fine residences are already occupied. Stock to the amount of $15,000 has been subscribed for a hotel and a church, and several stores will also be built. Parties owning adjoining property are bound by contract to erect twenty buildings a year for three years. About twenty buildings are in course of erection, six of which are brick with handsome swell fronts. This is the only point at which Halsted-st. and Vincennes-av. are accessible by railroad. Vincennes-av. and Halsted-st. are in perfect condition, thus affording elegant drives to the parks and city. The railroad facilities are good, thirteen daily trains stopping at the depot, which is within 300 feet of this property. Commutation fare, 8 cents each way. A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Rock Island Depot on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m. on day of sale, and return at 5 p. m. Free tickets and plats will be furnished by A. & A. D. BELLAMY, Room 5, Nos. 187 and 189 LaSalle-st., or of ELISON & FOSTER, 87 Market-st., or at the train.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent at time of sale; 25 per cent in 30 days; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Printed abstracts furnished with each lot. A mammoth pavilion will be erected on the ground for the convenience of those attending the sale.

A special free train will leave the Rock Island depot, on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m., on day of sale, stopping at Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-second-sts., and Rock Island Car-Shops, and return at 5 p. m.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

SALESROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK

Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

Sale of Buggies,
On WEDNESDAY, August 20, at 10 o'clock.

Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,
On THURSDAY, August 21, at 9½ o'clock.

Sale of Household Furniture, &c.,
On SATURDAY, August 23, at 9½ o'clock.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

1,000 CASES

Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Aug. 20, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

When we shall offer goods of all grades including Custom-Made and Warranted Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Elegant Suburban Property,

In the South Shore Subdivision of

HYDE PARK,

At auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 3 p. m., at Salesrooms, 153 Washington-st.

This property is located in what is known as the Blanchard Tract, situated on the lake shore, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second-sts. It is high and rolling, and is covered with some of the finest groves about Chicago. The property must be sold to settle a partnership matter. Title perfect. For further particulars apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 Washington-st.

Also on MONDAY, Aug. 25, T. S. FITCH & CO. will offer at auction some desirable property fronting on Forty-first-st., the sale to take place on the ground. Particulars in a few days.

T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 Washington-st.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,
Salesrooms, 41 South Canal-st.

SALE TO-DAY.

Great inducements in all kinds of FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. Everything in the line of Household Goods must be closed out to-day to make room for our Saturday's sale. On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, at 9½ a. m. sharp.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 29th day of August, A.D. 1873, at 10 o'clock a.m., I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the Frame Building known as No. 885 South Halsted-st., in the city of Chicago, sale to take place on said premises.

WILLIAM W[illegible]

By J. D. SEAMAN, his Agent.